

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXX., No. 13. Whole No. 780.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1905.

Price per Copy, 10c



CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Castro's Defiance	457
Lawson on Insurance Jugglery	458
The Chicago Campaign	460
A Woman's Grievance Against the "Big Stick"	461
The St. Louis Awards Scandal	462
Delivering the New York Police from Temptation	462
"The Puppet Czar"	464
Topics in Brief	464

LETTERS AND ART:

A Poet's Impression of America	465
The Woman of To-Day as a Novelist	465
Successes of the French Dramatic Season	466
The Aristocracy of Art	467
Censorship "for the Protection of Immature Minds"	468

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Machinery of Art	469
The Pagoscope: A Frost-Predicter	470
Whence Comes the Light of the Firefly?	470
Gravitation and the Blood	471
A Vegetable Rat Trap	471
The Inadvisability of Medical Jestings	472
Pyromania—an Impulse to Burn Things	472

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Mr. Rockefeller and the Clergy	473
Results of Archeological Research in Palestine	474
A "Congregational Cathedral" in New York	475
The Alliance of Theology with the University	476
Prayer and Politics	476

FOREIGN COMMENT:

The Peace Japan Does Not Want	477
The "Strikes" of the Intellectuals in Russia	477
A Defense of Assassination in Russia	478
The Coming Struggle for Command of the Sea	479
Imminence of a Macedonian Outbreak	480
English Press on the Result of the Rozhdestvensky Investigation	480

MISCELLANEOUS	482-493
---------------	---------

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY. Publishers, 44-60 East 23rd st., New York

TRAVEL TRAVEL

NORTH CAPE DENMARK SWEDEN NORWAY

Are You Still Undecided?

PORTUGAL MOROCCO SPAIN ITALY

Leisure Travel Programs Ready. Exclusively First-class Everything the Best

EUROPE

Tours Tickets Everywhere

RAYMOND AND WHITCOMB CO.

NEW YORK :: BOSTON :: PHILADELPHIA

Post Free Comfort Small Parties Luxury Post Free

ARE YOU GOING

FRANCE GERMANY SWITZERLAND

IRELAND ENGLAND SCOTLAND

ROUND THE WORLD ?

Europe

30 TOURS this season. Choice of Steamship lines. Tours for all parts of Europe, from the Mediterranean to the North Cape. High-class arrangements; leisurely travel.

\$175 to \$1015

The fares include All Traveling Expenses upon a very liberal scale. Illustrated programmes containing full details from

THOS. COOK & SON

261 Broadway, New York
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, and
125 FOREIGN OFFICES
Established 65 years.



University Travel

is an inspiring substitute for the **University Summer School**, only a trifle more expensive, quite as instructive, and infinitely more recreative.

University LEADERS, University METHODS, and University LECTURES render our tours more valuable than a college course to the mind wearied by the routine of the study and the class-room.

Edinburgh to Athens, including our Greek Cruise by private yacht, three months \$500.

Write for announcements.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

EUROPE and ORIENT

Twenty-fourth season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first class. Special tours arranged for small private parties. **DR. and MRS. HOWARD S. PAINE, 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.**

The Home of the Troubadours

All visit Paris, but few visit France. Yet the Rhine has no castles like those of the Loire; England has no cathedrals like Chartres; Germany has no Nuremberg like Carcassonne, and only the Riviera could have inspired Dante's Paradise. Be wiser than tradition. See something better than the Rhine.

UNIVERSITY TOUR 14
Bureau of University Travel, 201 Clarendon Street, Boston

KING'S TOURS Europe, 1905

12th year. Private—select parties—limited in number. June 23, Mediterranean trip. July 1, Central Europe. July 1, Norway and North Cape. July 8, British Isles and France.

Cost from \$285 to \$510—everything included. Illustrated booklet E and full particulars, address

KING EUROPEAN TOURS, 885 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND

Send 4 cents (postage) for Illustrated Book, entitled "Holidays in England" describing Cathedral Route, Pilgrim Fathers, Dickens and Tennyson Districts and the Harwich Hook of Holland Route, Twin Screw Steamship Line, England to Rotterdam or Antwerp. Address, H. J. KETCHAM, General Agent

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND 362 Broadway, New York

EUROPE

Sailings from three Ports. Rates unusually low. Strictly limited. First class throughout. **BOOKLET READY, MAISTERS & KINPORTS, 3 West 29th Street, NEW YORK.**

EUROPE Three ladies may join party of eight, escort lady teacher. First-class. Sail N. Y. June 24. England, France, The Rhine, Switzerland, \$430. Venice, Rome, Naples, \$100 additional. 65 days. Miss Wilber, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

Europe Select two months' Summer Tour. Small party. Best steamers. Personal escort. Apply at once. **Rev. L. D. Temple, Watertown, Mass. \$250**

EUROPE Tenth year. Two high-class tours at moderate price. Southern route May 30; Northern route June 21. Address **DR. M. M. KUGLER, 426 Walnut Street, Cincinnati.**

Old World Tours Select, private parties of 8 to 14. Sailing May 13 for Italy, 8 weeks \$475. Sailing July 1, 8½ weeks, 7 countries \$510. 6½ weeks, \$375. No extras. Itineraries on request. **Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Rolson, Yonkers, N. Y.**

The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker, by JOHN STRANGE WINTER.—An amusing and lifelike story in the author's lightest and brightest style. \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

TRAVEL

JAMAICA

A TROPICAL HOLIDAY

Just four days separate you from Jamaica, the most enjoyable island in the Caribbean. It is blessed by nature with the most wonderful scenery and a climate that is at once both salubrious and balmy.

For an invigorating vacation, nothing equals the splendid combination of salt breezes and tropical sunshine of a Jamaican trip.

The four-day sea-trip is made delightful by the excellent service of the

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY'S

Steel Twin-Screw U. S. Mail Steamships

Admiral Dewey Admiral Schley Admiral Sampson Admiral Farragut

sail weekly from Boston and Philadelphia. New American-built steamships **BUCKMAN** and **WATSON** weekly from Baltimore.

ROUND TRIP, \$75—including Meals and Stateroom.

ONE WAY, \$40.

Weekly sailings from New Orleans to Colon, Republic of Panama, Limon, Costa Rica, and ports in Central and South America.

"A Happy Month in Jamaica" is the title of a beautiful book we will send you free of cost, together with our monthly paper, "The Golden Caribbean."

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Long Wharf, Boston
5 North Wharves, Philadelphia
Hughes and Henry Streets, Baltimore
321 Charles Street, New Orleans

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
Thos. Cook & Son
NEW YORK
and Principal Cities

SPECIAL SWEDISH TOUR

COURSE IN MEDICAL GYMNASTICS

Three weeks in Lysekil, Sweden, with Prof. Anders Wide, the famous specialist. Lectures, practical work, and demonstrations.

Tour in personal charge of Dr. Delphine Hanna, of Oberlin College; 61 days \$500, every expense, including tuition. Write for particulars.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

BEFORE YOU VISIT WASHINGTON BE SURE TO READ THIS BOOK

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

WASHINGTON ITS SIGHTS AND INSIGHTS

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description. By **HARRIET EARHART MONROE**. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, \$1 net, by mail \$1.09.

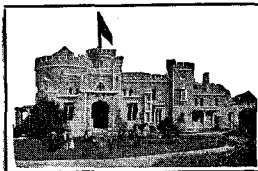
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

EDUCATIONAL

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School for Girls.



THE CASTLE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. city. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular V, address Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M.

Emma Willard School for Girls.

(Formerly Troy Female Seminary.) Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar and Smith Colleges, and Cornell University. General and Special Courses. Music, Art. Fire-proof buildings. Two scholarships. Out-of-door games. MISS ANNA LEACH, A.M., Principal, Troy, N. Y.

WILDMERE CAMP FOR BOYS

Ten weeks in the Maine woods. Mountain climbing, canoeing, swimming. Companionship of college-bred leaders. Tutoring, if desired. Coaching trip to Mt. Washington. Sixth season. Booklet on request. **IRVING L. WOODMAN, Ph.B.**, 1926 Park Row Building, New York City.

WILL YOU BE THE ONE OUT OF 500 READERS

who can guess the dénouement of this "tantalizingly unsolvable" mystery story?

"A story whose end can not be foreseen by one reader in five hundred."—*Religious Telescope*.

"The dénouement is entirely unforeseen."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

"The underlying mystery long eludes the shrewdest guess."—*Boston Advertiser*.

"To the last chapter the reader is in doubt as to the solution."—*Booklover*, N. Y.

"Holds one's interest without disclosing the solution of the puzzle till the very end."—*The Outlook*.

"Complications weave and interweave themselves in a bewildering fashion, holding the reader's attention with singular grip."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"A Mystery Kept Tantalizingly Unsolvable,"—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

THE SUMMIT HOUSE MYSTERY

By **L. DOUGALL**

Author of "The Zeit-Geist," "Beggars All," Etc.

A story of tragic intensity, pulsating with human emotion, each chapter leading the reader on to the next with tip-toe expectancy, the dénouement baffling the shrewdest guesser. The mystery of a great crime, committed in New York, the real criminal shielded at terrible sacrifice by a noble Christian woman, leads the reader to thrilling scenes in the heart of the majestic Georgia Mountains. It is written with rare charm, giving a vivid picture of life in the Southern mountains; its characters are intensely human and are depicted with absorbing psychological interest; its plot is strong, original, enthralling.

New York Press: "We can recall no tale in recent fiction of a mysterious crime and its consequences that can come within speaking distance of this story."

The Globe, New York: "Here is a detective story into which one might say a soul has been infused."

The Religious Telescope: "It possesses the perfection of fascination."

12mo, Cloth, 345 pages, Ornamental Cover. \$1.50 Postpaid to any Address
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

SECOND EDITION READY

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Stories and Tales of Real Parisian Life, More Fascinating and Exciting than the Arabian Nights or French Court Memoirs

At Half Price

The Books--Slightly Damaged in Handling--That Received the **GOLD MEDAL** at the St. Louis Exposition



I HAVE secured the few sets of Paul de Kock awarded the Gold Medal in competition with the best examples of bookmaking from England, France, and Germany, and five of the largest publishing houses of America.

Rather than rebind these sets—which were slightly damaged in handling—I will dispose of them at **one-half price** (just a trifle more than manufacturing cost) as long as they last, and upon small payments if desired. **But to secure one it will be necessary for you to write at once.** To expedite matters and avoid being disappointed, when you write please state whether you wish a cloth set, half-morocco, three-quarter levant, or full binding.

I am so positive these volumes will give satisfaction that I will send them on a week's approval, carriage free (east of the Mississippi), to the first who write for full information and then promptly send approval orders.

PAUL DE KOCK, THE GREATEST FRENCH HUMORIST

His stories, unexpurgated and translated with fidelity into English, are as wholesome and clean as those of any writer who deals with the truth, and although they have been criticized as spicy and sensational, they have been adjudged classics by the best authorities. We are surfeited with books of reflection written to promote theories and to solve social problems, etc.; we have had morals *ad nauseam*. To France we must turn to find the "novel charmante and fancy free"—plot, intrigue, exposure and penalty.

Crisp and

"Such irresistible charm and buoyancy; all of his characters seem to be under the influence of champagne."—*Charles Lever*.

"Paul de Kock is a tonic in books instead of bottles."—*Max O'Rell*.

"The most lively and amusing sketches from life."—*Prof. George J. Saintsbury*.

"You must absolutely read Paul de Kock."—*Lord Beaconsfield*.

"I believe with Macaulay that de Kock is the greatest humorist of his time."—*Bulwer-Lytton*.

"Lord Macaulay considered de Kock's 'Sister Anne' the most laughable book in all literature."—*N. Y. Herald*.



Fascinating Stories

"He has kept France laughing for fifty years—the 'Smollett of France.'"—*Boston Herald*.

LETTER TO JEROME K. JEROME: "Alone here on this desert island, have I not my wife and children to love me, my Shakespeare to instruct me, and Paul de Kock to make me laugh?"—*Robert Louis Stevenson*.

"When I was recovering from a fever, and the doctor allotted me a brief half hour each day to read, how cheerfully I remember how I laid down all other books and turned to the sparkling pages of the 'Gogo Family' and 'Sister Anne'!"—*William Dean Howells*.

De Kock, the typical French novelist, does not give you sermons nor treatises; his novels are sparkling, witty, amusing, sensational, riveting—an antidote for melancholy. His narratives race merrily along, nothing didactic nor dull, as original as Boccaccio, as mirth-provoking as Gil Blas, as interesting as the Oriental tales, and as fascinating as the DIARIES OF THE FRENCH MAIDS of the time of Louis XIV.

An Opportunity of a Lifetime

We hate the superlative, but we believe this is the best and richest book value ever offered. The most delicate and artistic French illustrations obtainable—not a stock nor a trade illustration used; the work of Glackens, Sloan, Wenzell, James Preston, Sterner, Reich, Stern, E. Boyd, Smith, Fireman, Williams, Luks, Gruher and many others who need no exploiting.

Do not let this opportunity of a lifetime pass without writing for our beautiful illustrated booklet giving you full particulars and sample pages of these wonderful books free. **It will tell you all about our HALF-PRICE offer, but you must write to-day.** State if you would prefer cloth, half-morocco or full binding.

C. T. BRAINARD, 425-427 Fifth Ave., New York. Please send me FREE full particulars. I prefer a set of the..... binding. (This incurs no obligation.)

Name.....

Address.....

Lit. D., Apr. 1-'05.

FACTS AND MATERIAL FOR JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY, APRIL 13

JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA

Including all of the important writings and utterances of Thomas Jefferson arranged under subjects in alphabetical order and thoroughly indexed—9,228 extracts. Compiled by J. P. Foley. Ten beautiful illustrations, cloth, 8vo, 1,031 pp., \$7.50; she., \$10; 1/2 Morocco, \$12.50; Morocco \$15.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, New York

FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED AND BEYOND

A Book that You Ought to Read "DIET IN RELATION TO AGE AND ACTIVITY"

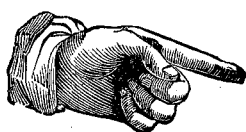
With hints concerning habits conducive to longevity. By SIR HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S. (London), etc. 12mo, cloth. **ONE DOLLAR.**

"Full hints as to when, and under what circumstances, the diet should be changed."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

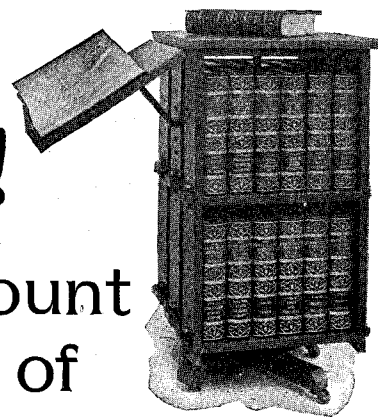
** All booksellers: or postpaid on receipt of price.
F. WARNE & CO., 36 East 22d St., New York

INTERESTED IN SECOND-HAND BOOKS?

Send ten cents for sample copy of **BOOK WANTS**, a Monthly devoted to purchase and disposal of second-hand books. **BOOK WANTS PUB. CO.**, 515 West 173d St., N. Y. City.



An Opportunity that is Passing!



The Withdrawal of the Discount of 43% from Regular Prices of

The Historians' History of the World

Putting Flesh on the Dry Bones of History

Why do not Americans read history? Because most of it is so "weary, stale, flat and unprofitable," obsolete, superfluous, redundant, fit only for the dust heap of oblivion. Americans neglect the most important of all subjects because they have not time to wade through piles of dusty books and find for themselves the priceless gems, the immortal masterpieces of historic narration.

One great aim of *The Historians' History of the World* is to remove from history this reproach of being dry and dead. It has succeeded—in the opinion of the thousands who have purchased the work. One enthusiastic subscriber expressed himself thus: "I did not know that the dry bones of history could take on such life." There you have it exactly. This great book clothes the dry bones of history with attractive flesh and blood and makes them live and move.

It is not surprising that historical books are largely dry and dead. Only a few chapters in each important work are as a rule vital and worthy of preservation to all posterity—just as it is true that only three or four of the greatest pictures of a famous painter live in the minds of people, while all the rest are forgotten.

It is the business of *The Historians' History* to separate the enduring from the transitory in the writings of the great historians of every age, to collect the most splendid and valuable chapters, to elucidate and enliven them with editorial comment and modern views, and to combine them into a complete work of such strength and charm that it carries you away and makes the very serious subject of world-history seem easy and delightful.



Copyright
by Pach, N. Y.

GROVER CLEVELAND, ex-President
of the United States, commends *The
Historians' History of the World*
to all Americans.

IN my judgment a knowledge of history becomes more important with the passing of time; and it seems to me that it never was so important as in these days of stirring events and wondrous change.

Many of us are obliged to confess, that for one reason or another we missed opportunities to study history in younger days. However much we may now lament this, we know the only chance we shall have to remedy our embarrassing deficiency must be found in an arrangement of historical facts and epochs, in such a way as to be suited to the engrossing occupations and scant leisure of our later years.

I have never seen a work that so completely answers this purpose as *The Historians' History of the World*. It is of broader importance than a mere book of reference, and yet no book of reference can be more comprehensive or easier of profitable utilization.

I believe those who have these volumes within their reach are provided with the means of a substantial historical equipment.

(Signed) **GROVER CLEVELAND.**

The Advance in Prices

THE completion of *The Historians' History of the World*, the most successful new book in many years, will be followed immediately by an advance in the prices.

During publication the history has been offered to LITERARY DIGEST readers at a discount of 43 per cent. from the regular prices. This generous concession and the distribution of specimen volumes (substituting the book for the book agent, and saving the agent's commission) have achieved

A GREAT AND IMMEDIATE SUCCESS

for this history, which is now universally recognized as the one complete, modern, and at the same time interesting narrative of all history and all times. For example, it brings Japanese history down to the battle of Liao Yang and United States history down to the election of Roosevelt.

Do you fully realize the value of "The Historians' History of the World" and the remarkable advantage of the concession which is now to be withdrawn?

This work is at once the most readable and the most useful work of our day. "Nothing is better calculated to fit a man for success in business and all the affairs of life than the reading of history," says one high authority. Every philosopher and public man whose opinion is worth having agrees with this. *The Historians' History* makes all history for the first time easy and delightful to read by combining the most valuable and splendid chapters of all the great historians, from Thucydides to Theodore Roosevelt, into one complete, artistic narrative.

Two thousand great historians have been drawn upon in this work, and 15,000 are briefly quoted. Every important event in history, from the building of the Pyramids to the siege of Port Arthur, is adequately described. Every civilized country, however small, is included. Every great university of the world has contributed its professors and graduates to the enterprise.

Please bear in mind that a payment of \$2.00 AT ONCE will bring you delivery of the entire set, and that you can pay the balance in small monthly sums at the low introductory prices; but FUTURE ORDERS will be charged the higher price.

If you have not seen a Specimen Volume send this application at once:

To THE OUTLOOK

225 Fourth Avenue, City:

Please send a Specimen Volume of *The Historians'*

History of the World, without cost to me. I promise to return it to you at your expense, within seven days after receipt, whether I decide to subscribe or not.

Name.....

Address.....

L. D. 18.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXX., No. 13

NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1905

WHOLE NUMBER, 780

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, \$1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CASTRO'S DEFIANCE.

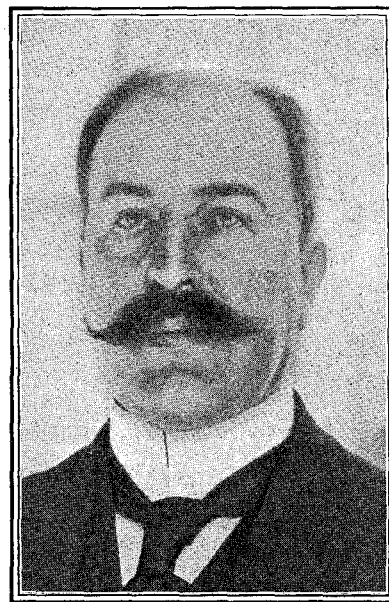
WHILE President Castro's disagreements with the great Powers may have a more serious effect upon him than upon any one else, a number of American papers feel that this country stands in danger of being drawn into any imbroglio that he may stir up. His "crazy" and "foolhardy" acts will again bring the European war-ships to his coasts, remarks the *Providence Journal*, and while "that will be an evil day for Venezuela, it will be a troublesome day, also, for the United States," for "we cannot keep out of a complication of that sort in that part of the world."

A Paris despatch says that the authorities there consider the present régime in Venezuela "hopeless," and they "incline to the view that sooner or later some united means may have to be taken to insure respect for foreign interests in Venezuela." Castro has spent the last six months in strengthening the coast defenses of the republic, a proceeding which the *Paris Temps* can not reconcile with a disposition on his part to meet European demands in a conciliatory spirit. Venezuela "is a lunatic asylum broke loose among the nations," declares the *New York Press*, "and therefore dangerous to the common peace, especially when the United States Senate, seeking to injure President Roosevelt, is causing an impression abroad that the Monroe Doctrine has fallen into disrepute among citizens of the United States!"

The joy of de Bergerac when he found he had succeeded in making enemies of half Paris may be shared by Castro, who is at loggerheads with France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, England, Germany, and the United States. The *Washington Star* describes and comments on this Donnybrook Fair as follows:

"Castro is now confronted by a coterie of claimants probably unparalleled in the world's history. Here is the United States demanding that the ordinary forms of legal procedure be observed in order to preserve the rights of certain American financiers who own asphalt concessions. There is France angry over an arbitrary annulment or holding up of the vested rights of a cable company

chiefly composed of French citizens. Next comes Italy with protests against the seizure of mines under lease to Italian subjects. The latest comer in the field of the Venezuelan shindy is Holland, with a threat to use coercive measures if five Dutch sailors are not forthwith released from the prison where they have, it is alleged, been unjustly detained for seven months. And Belgium stands by with a claim or a grievance of some sort which, in the confusion of the general situation, is not at present well defined. Beyond this ring of protesting Powers stand England and Germany with certain old claims which are in process of settlement under the arbitration of a season or two ago. And to mix the matter up beyond the possibility of early and easy adjustment, Mr. Castro has just turned what is appreciated as a shrewd trick in the recognition or legalizing of certain old bonds issued by former governments of Venezuela and heretofore repudiated by the Castro Government, amounting to about \$26,000,000 in American gold and held chiefly by English and German capitalists. With the revenues of the country already strained to the last point to stretch over the current expenses and to meet the instalments on the British-Italian-German claims under the



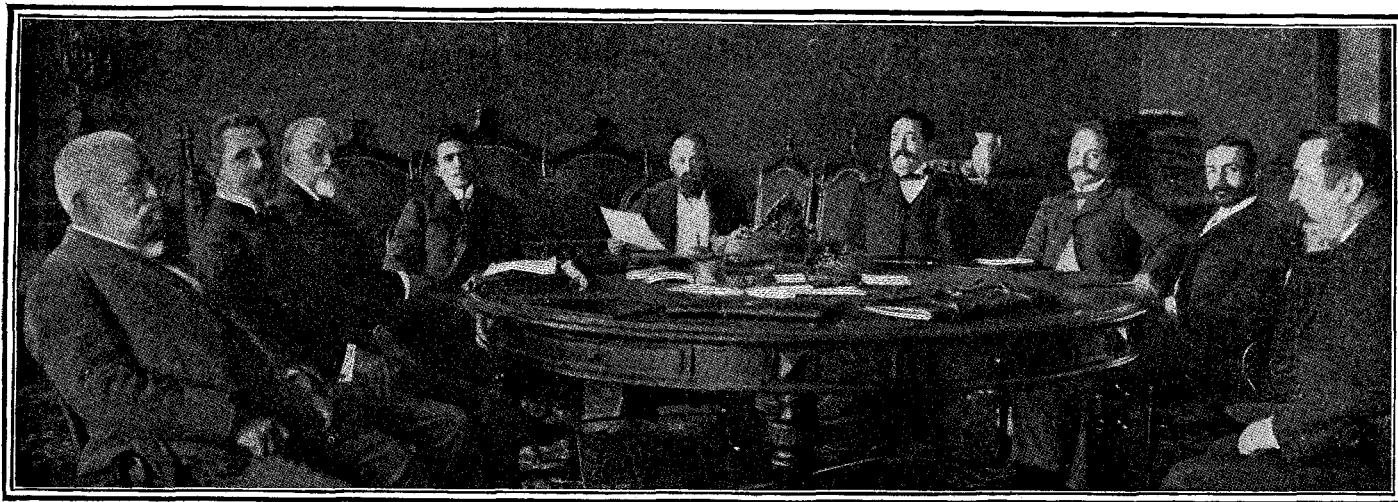
HERBERT W. BOWEN,

Our Minister to Venezuela, whose efforts to induce Castro to submit his dispute with our asphalt trust to arbitration have been unsuccessful.

arrangement perfected at The Hague, the revival of these bonds means that there may be a total collapse of the Venezuelan treasury. In these circumstances there must be devised some effective method of dealing with Mr. Castro, to the end of abating what has become an intolerable international nuisance, menacing the peace of the Western world."

The arrangement to pay off \$26,000,000 worth of old bonds is hailed as "good news" by the *Philadelphia Record*, which is glad to see Venezuela paying a debt of any kind; but the *Philadelphia Inquirer* fears that the effort to pay this "would place the British and German governments in control of nearly all the revenues of Venezuela for at least half a century, and would cut all other claimants out," and "it would amount in effect to the institution of a receivership of indefinite duration. As under the operation of the Monroe Doctrine the territory of Venezuela is inviolable," adds the same paper, "countries with a grievance would in this way be deprived of any means of satisfaction, and a complication full of the most dangerous potentialities would be presented." The *New York Times* says similarly of this bond contract:

"According to this contract, 50 per cent. of the customs receipts of six named Venezuelan ports are to be set aside to pay \$26,000,000, with interest at 4 per cent., of German and British claims until the postponed creditors of Venezuela have been paid an unstated sum from 30 per cent. of the receipts at two other ports, these two being the principal ports of the republic. After that, Venezuela shall pay the two preferred creditors 25 per cent. of the receipts of



PRESIDENT CASTRO AND HIS CABINET.

Castro says in a cablegram to the Philadelphia Press: "There is in reality between Venezuela and Washington no question of sufficient importance to occupy public attention or worthy of consideration by serious persons. Your Minister holds himself aloof from the good understanding which exists, but Venezuela will defend with ardor the common interests and honor of both countries."

these two ports. Considering that the entire revenue of Venezuela from customs is only about \$3,000,000, this arrangement looks like constituting Germany and Great Britain perpetual mortgagees of Venezuela. The \$2,600,000 alleged to have been bestowed upon Castro personally as a bonus would of itself absorb nearly a year's income. The Parisian computation that the arrangement secures to Germany and Great Britain 'a preponderating influence over Venezuela for fifty years' appears to be entirely warranted."

President Castro has been informed by our minister, Mr. Bowen, that if he refuses to arbitrate the claims of the asphalt company, "the United States will feel free to take the steps which may be necessary to secure justice." Castro has seized the asphalt lake, under an order from one of his courts, and is taking out large quantities of asphalt, the proceeds from which are going into the Venezuelan treasury. Meanwhile the company, which is often spoken of in our papers as the "asphalt trust," is importuning the State Department in Washington daily for help. The New York *World* and *Evening Post* object to having the life of a single American soldier risked in such a quarrel. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says, however:

"In the last analysis the rights of the commercial corporation as defined by international law are those of the individual citizen, and the fundamental principle of all foreign policies that are worth while is the protection of the individual in property as well as in life. We do not guarantee the American citizen who goes to Venezuela against the rascality of the Venezuelan citizen, but we do guarantee him against the rascality or oppression of the Venezuelan Government. If we can not make good that guaranty, we admit that our foreign policy is a failure in a most vital respect."

Considerable amusement is afforded our paragraphers by the following Venezuelan despatch, portraying Castro's bellicose feeling toward us. It says:

"Castro's attitude is reflected in a pamphlet just issued through one of his advisers, Col. Juan Bautista Lamedo, in which plans for sending 30,000 armed Venezuelans against New Orleans are disclosed. The pamphlet urges the public to avenge the insults offered to Venezuela by the Americans, and declares that the invasion of the Mississippi Valley would be the most effective means of curbing the power of the United States. The following is an extract from the pamphlet:

"Perhaps 30,000 Venezuelans, bearing the glorious national banner, that very banner whose floating iris illuminated the waters of La Plata with the splendor of the Venezuelan Fatherland to the echoes of the clarions of Carabobo, of Bombona, and of Ayacucho, would to-day be sufficient to wash away the insult which our glorious flag has received from North America, in the very waters of the Mississippi. Cunduncurca is not more distant from Venezuela than the hostile land, and the territories which we have to cross in order to arrive there are almost all of the same Fatherland."

LAWSON ON INSURANCE JUGGLERY.

THE fact that there are now outstanding in the United States upward of 25,000,000 life-insurance policies of all kinds "would allow one policy to every family in the United States, and still leave several millions over for extra measure," so that, "speaking broadly, every person in the United States has a vital concern in this subject." Thus *The Wall Street Journal* introduces a series of articles on life insurance, which it is presenting in response to "the interest which has developed during the past twelve months in regard to life insurance," an interest "due, for the most part, to the extraordinary growth of the life-insurance companies and life-insurance assets." The astonishing growth of these assets may be seen when it is stated that on January 1, 1880, they amounted to less than \$500,000,000, and on January 1, 1905, to more than \$2,500,000,000. While the wealth of the country has grown 145 per cent. in these twenty-five years, life-insurance assets have grown 454 per cent. Now the handling of these immense sums is beginning to be made the subject of remark in some of the most conservative papers in the country. "There have been many reports and suspicions which are not altogether reassuring in regard to the strictly fiduciary character of the administration of these funds," said *The Journal of Commerce*, in an editorial which we quoted last week, and it asked: "Is there no personal gain for the managers who hold the relation of trustees in the opportunities for using what must include a great surplus over the actual requirements of a sound administration of insurance on the mutual principle?" And similarly searching questions are asked by such conservative papers as the *Sun* and *Evening Post*.

While these misgivings were being expressed in the dailies, an article by the redoubtable Mr. Lawson, of Boston, was in press, in which he claims to reveal just how the manipulation of these stupendous funds by the insurance magnates is effected. If Mr. Lawson is correct, the insurance managers gain the use of these big sums by having them deposited in trust companies owned by themselves, after which they pay the insurance company two or three per cent. for the use of the money, and then make the millions earn many times as much for them. After noting that in the last-issued New York report (1903) the "Big Three," the Equitable, Mutual, and New York, had some \$65,000,000 "deposited in trust companies and banks drawing interest," Mr. Lawson goes on to say (in the April *Everybody's Magazine*):

"This sum, at the two-per-cent. interest allowed by the trust companies, returned to the insurance companies \$1,315,775, while it earned for the trust companies in the different speculations in which they engaged from five to twenty per cent., or an annual

profit of \$1,973,663 to \$11,184,079, more than the interest paid the insurance companies for its use.

"But who owns the trust companies? you ask. Some are owned jointly by the three great insurance corporations and their directors, others by the directors alone. The men who control the Big Three organize these flexible depositary institutions, allotting half or more of their stocks to themselves, the balance to the insurance companies, or keeping all the stock themselves, for the purpose of manipulating the stupendous sums in the treasuries of the insurance companies. The trust company is the irrigating canal of Wall Street, the insurance company the water-head. For the growth and development of the various schemes of consolidation, trustification, and amalgamation in which Wall Street profits are made, money is required in large quantities. When the soil is ready for the harvest, when negotiations have been matured to the point of fruition, the trust company's sluice is tapped and the gold flows out. And gold which makes a \$225 crop sprout where previously only a \$100 crop grew, is a valuable commodity, for the use of which large compensation is paid the engineers. Thus we have the men who hold the treasury-keys of the Big Three, and who decide how the accumulated premiums of the policy-holders shall be used and where deposited, actually the owners of these trust companies and of other corporations and trusts which borrow the money the trust companies have on deposit from the insurance companies.

"The hackneyed defense of the insurance companies to this accusation is that great corporations, such as they are, must keep on hand, ready for emergencies, enormous amounts of cash. This is a futile argument, for in the nature of things the daily receipts of each of the Big Three are larger than the expenditures. We are also told: 'We keep large amounts ready to take advantage of a sudden smash in the market.' This sounds well, but cloaks one of the most vicious practises of these great institutions, and another of the insider's opportunities of private graft. It means that the officers of the great insurance corporations are ever



THE ANGEL OF PEACE ARRIVES.
—Gilbert, in the *Denver Times*.

ready for a stock-gamble with the sacred funds of their policy-holders; that is, they admit their willingness to use the people's savings to make sure-thing gambling-profits from those unfortunates who must throw over their stocks and bonds because of the 'System's' manipulations. Imagine, my honest, old-fashioned reader, the millions of insurance funds used in this way! Let me give you a picture of how it is done. I have seen it worked a score of times. The stock-market is crashing, dropping tens of millions a minute, and business men are saying: 'Oh, if we only had cash to buy, but we can not get it! The banks will not loan at any price. Rates have gone up to 100, to 150 per cent. and no cash is in sight.' No one has money but the big insurance companies and the 'System's' votaries. Suddenly mysterious buying appears—hundreds of thousands of shares of stock, and bonds in million blocks.

TURNED DOWN.
CZAR—"What can I borrow on this beautiful weapon? Look at the roll of Honor written on it."
FRANCE—"We can not loan on these dangerous weapons any more; the risk is too great."
—Morgan in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

The crash has been stayed; the panic is over; stocks are bounding upward again; millions are being made by the mysterious buyers with each tick of the clock, and presently it is common knowledge that all the insurance insiders have cleaned up millions, and—of course, the company has made something, but the biggest profits have been won by the men who, having previously personally loaded up, were able to throw the unlimited buying power of the policy-holders' millions into the gap. Talk of loaded dice, or any of the sure-thing gambling-devices! They are lily-white business schemes compared with this method of plundering the people.

"Again we are authoritatively informed that the great companies have so much cash on hand that it is impossible to find investments for it save at a low rate of interest. The fallacy here is obvious. If these institutions have grown so unwieldy that they can not conduct their business as ably as the smaller companies, the latter are the ones to insure with, because, right along, they are deriving larger returns from their invested funds than the big companies. There are scores of ways, however, by which the sixty-five millions could be made to earn even larger dividends than the funds in



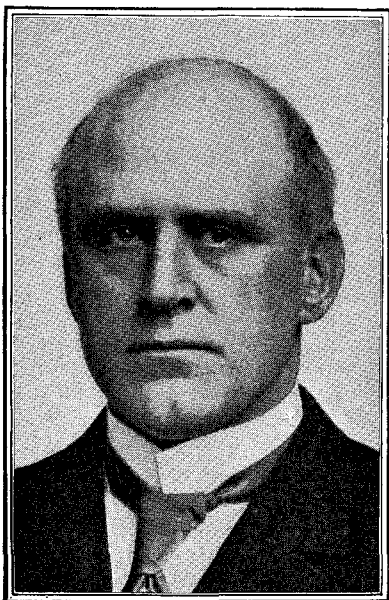
ARE THE THREE BALLS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD?
—Leipziger in the *Detroit News*.

THE "LITTLE FATHER" vs. THE "UNCLE."

stocks and bonds. Let the Big Three offer the use of their big cash balances by public competition—under the most conservative conditions that can be prescribed. Instantly the net returns will double."

THE CHICAGO CAMPAIGN.

MUNICIPAL ownership of the street railways is the chief issue in the Chicago mayoralty campaign which will close on April 4, and this makes the contest "one of the most important ever waged in an American city," declares the *Baltimore News*,



JOHN MAYNARD HARLAN,
Republican Candidate for Mayor of Chicago.
We stand for municipal ownership as soon as we can get it. We believe that we can get it a good deal sooner than you can get it under the Democratic platform."

for it brings up the possibility that "Chicago will enter immediately upon vastly the most important municipal ownership experiment ever attempted on this continent." Chicago has declared again and again for municipal ownership of its street-railways, by majorities ranging from 70,000 to 120,000 votes, and the issue in the present campaign lies between the "immediate" acquisition of the street railways, advocated by Judge Dunne (Dem.), and a more moderate plan, advocated by Mr. Harlan (Rep.). The puzzling feature of the situation, as the *New York Tribune* points out, is the fact that "the franchises of about 75 per cent. of the mileage of the traction syndicate have expired, but the syndicate holds ninety-nine-year franchises on the remaining 25 per cent. of the lines, including all the important downtown terminals. The uptown lines are valueless without the downtown, and conversely. The traction company is at present operating on a permit over the lines where franchises have expired." On Monday evening of last week, as if to complicate the situation still further, the city council, moved by the fear that the company might prolong its grip on the streets by throwing the question of its franchises into the federal courts, anticipated that move by bringing suit in the State courts to define the company's rights. It is expected that this litigation will take from three to five years, and that whoever wins the present election, he will be unable during his term to acquire the street railway rights and property. The editorials of the Chicago papers are devoted so largely to the personalities and small aspects of the campaign that it is difficult to quote them. The Democratic papers suggest that the Republicans, with their dilatory policy, are in the pay of J. P. Morgan, the reputed owner of the street railways; and the Republicans reply that it is much more likely that Morgan is financing the campaign of the Democrats, who advocate the acquisition of the railway properties immediately at whatever price is asked. "The owner, whoever he may be," says *The Chronicle* (Rep.), "can afford to pay pretty well for the election and the services of a mayor who is in a desperate hurry to buy his property at his own price and pay him out of money supplied by the public."

Perhaps the clearest statements of the issues are to be found in the speeches of the candidates themselves. Judge Dunne states and defends his plan thus:

"The Democratic platform not only demands that the city cease

negotiations with the traction companies for an extension of the franchise, but declares that the lines shall be taken over by the city at once and provides a way for it.

"Municipal ownership has been tried in hundreds of cities of Great Britain and Europe, and in every case it has resulted in reduced cost to the users of these public utilities. It has brought about an average fare of 2½ cents—in some cases much lower than this—while there has been an increase of the wages of the men who work for these companies, better equipment of the street-car lines, the improvement of the service, and the absolute end of strikes.

"You never hear of a strike here in any of the city departments, in the police force, the fire department, or the waterworks, although all of these departments are operated under municipal ownership. There will be no strikes on the street-car lines if the city owns them, because under private ownership the lines are operated for the purpose of making money, while under municipal operation they would be run for the purpose of giving good service to the citizens.

"The city would give decent wages, and it would not treat the men as so many cattle. Wherever municipal ownership has been in operation it has done away with boodling, because it is the private owner of public utilities that bribes the aldermen in the dark corridors of the city hall and maintains lobbyists at Springfield to debauch the legislators. It would take the employees of the car system out of politics, instead of putting them in. We will see that every employee is put on the civil-service roster without an examination, if this can be done legally, for if a man is now competent to run a street-car for the company he will be equally competent to run it for the city. If there are examinations at all, they will not be in astronomy or botany, but in such physical conditions as have to do with the running of street-cars. It has been charged that this would build up a political machine, but it would not. . . .

"This money [for acquiring the railway properties] could be raised in two ways. One is the issuance of general bonds of the city, to which I am opposed.

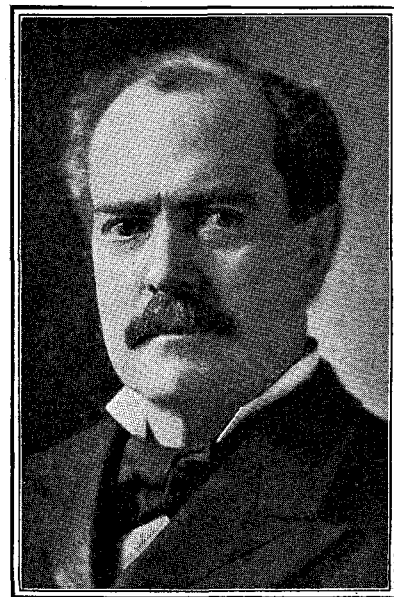
"The other is the issuance of certificates under the Mueller law, by which the nickels of the people and a mortgage on the property would be an ample guarantee for capital. These certificates will be taken. There are millions of dollars on deposit in Chicago banks drawing 3 per cent. interest which will be withdrawn to buy these certificates. They will bear 5 per cent. interest as soon as the Supreme Court shall have decided that the Mueller law is constitutional, and a decision on this can be secured in ninety days.

"The security is just as good as that on which the traction companies have sold more than \$100,000,000 worth of bonds, besides the original cost, and no such amount as this will be required. The lines can be bought without a single dollar of taxation on any of the property in Chicago."

Mr. Harlan thinks his plan will bring municipal ownership sooner than Judge Dunne's. He says:

"Now for the difference between the Democratic platform and ours. They want to purchase the worn-out property of the traction companies. This property will have to be thrown away, for in spite of all they may tell you the fact that the city buys an old car does not make it a new car, the fact that it buys a cold car does not make it a warm car, the fact that it purchases a dark car does not make it a light car, the fact that it buys a sea-going car does not make it an easily running car.

"They stand for a municipal lawsuit. They want to buy the old



JUDGE EDWARD F. DUNNE,
Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Chicago.
"The lines can be bought without a single dollar of taxation on any of the property in Chicago."

properties, then throw them away and pay for a new system out of our own pockets. They want to burden down municipal ownership with a double capitalization.

"They want to go into the municipal junk business and compel us all to take out licenses as municipal junk dealers.

"We don't know any reason why we should come to the rescue of the companies. We don't know why we should pay for their old junk. We intend to make them pay for a new system out of their own pockets and then take it at our own price. Why should the city stand the loss, as it would have to do if the principles of the Democratic platform were carried out?

"You have been told that the Democratic platform provides for municipal ownership immediately. Some persons have tried to convey the idea that we are to get it as soon as Judge Dunne is elected, if such a thing were possible. Judge Dunne himself does not say so. He says that it provides for the institution of immediate proceedings to bring about an immediate lawsuit. He means to condemn the properties of the traction companies.

"Do you know how long it will take to complete those condemnation proceedings? I will give you some idea. You remember the fight against the Illinois Central Railroad for the lake front. You know that a suit for the condemnation of the property of the railroad was begun in 1883. Do you know when it was finished? In 1902, or nearly twenty years after the proceedings were begun. Twenty years. That is about as long as it will take you to get into immediate municipal ownership via an immediate lawsuit.

"We stand for municipal ownership as soon as we can get it. We believe that we can get it a good deal sooner than you can get it under the Democratic platform."

A WOMAN'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST THE "BIG STICK."

IN the hour when President Roosevelt is contemplating the postponement and possible defeat of his pet project of putting Santo Domingo on its feet financially, the newspapers are spreading broadcast a story to the effect that the project in which he has

not met success was at one time on the point of being carried through swimmingly by a woman who was formerly his stenographer, when he interfered with his "big stick," took the affair out of her hands, and came to grief. It is the well-nigh unanimous verdict of the newspapers, however, that Mrs. Reader and her colleagues would have made an utter failure of their undertaking, but the papers have not been able to convince her of that. The Dominican vice-consul in New York denies that his Government had anything to do with the Readers; and William Nelson Cromwell, who played a prominent part in the Panama coup, denies Mrs. Reader's claim that he was a co-worker in this affair; but she replies,

the closing days of the Senate session with relating it and drawing lessons from it inimical to the treaty.

The Senator's acquaintance with Mrs. Reader, he says, dates back to the time when she was a country girl in Alabama, the daughter of his friend, Dr. Rawls, of Marion. She came to New York in 1891 as a stenographer; in 1896, she was a confidential agent of the McKinley forces, in charge of the news campaign throughout the country; in 1898, she went to London to negotiate a large electrical contract for an American firm, and incidentally secured for a London firm a \$5,000,000 contract for building railroads in the dominions of the Sultan of Johore; in 1901, she married Anthon B. Reader, aided him in developing his silver mines in Peru, averted a revolution there last summer, and in the fall turned her attention to rehabilitating the finances of Santo Domingo. This last project was on the verge of success, says Senator Morgan, when the Administration got wind of it, our minister in Santo Domingo warned President Morales to drop the negotiations, and Morales told Mr. Reader he was "afraid of Mr. Roosevelt's big stick" and would do nothing more. The Senator says in an interview:

"The treaty which Morales wanted the Readers to negotiate was a much better treaty than the one we afterward got. It provided that six commissioners should be appointed, one by each of several different governments, to collect the revenues and discharge the debts of the Government. Morales was to sell Samana Bay to us for a million dollars. He was to get a million and a half out of the revenue receipts to run the Government, and if that did not suffice he was to disband his standing army and reduce his expenses until a million and a half did cover the expenses.

"You see, the treaty left the administration of the finances in the hands of an international commission, and did not concentrate that power in the hands of President Roosevelt. Hence it did not prove attractive in some quarters."

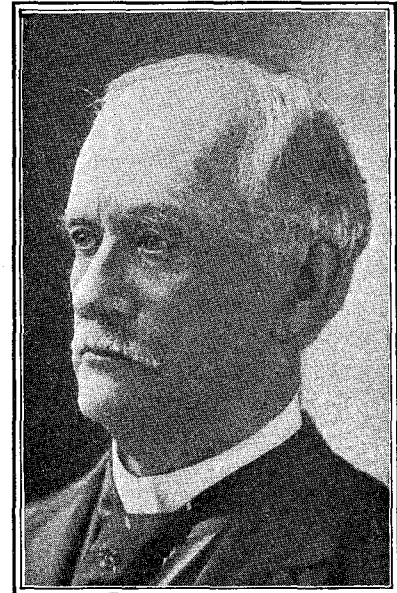
The Buffalo *Express* thinks that the scandal, if any, would have arisen from allowing the Reader scheme to go on, rather than from squelching it; and the New York *Globe* thinks it incredible that Morales would have entered into any such "hare-brained and almost parietic proposals." The Philadelphia *Press* calls the Reader treaty "preposterous," and adds:

"The United States could not accept the control of the finances of an American state by an international commission of six, five of whom come from Europe. Where would the Monroe Doctrine be if this were done? How could the United States allow this foreign control?

"If the State department, by a despatch to Mr. Dawson, our Minister to Santo Domingo, quashed this treaty, it did right. Nothing else could be done. Doubt may exist as to whether the United States should interfere in Santo Domingo. None can exist that it can not allow joint European control."

The Providence *Journal* regrets that a man of Senator Morgan's character should be led into such an indorsement of "a pair of adventurers." It says:

"It is a cause for general regret that the bitterness of a party



SENATOR MORGAN,

Who knew Mrs. Reader in her girlhood days. "The treaty which Morales wanted the Readers to negotiate," he says, "was a much better treaty than the one we afterward got."



Photo by the New York "World."

MRS. ELEANOR RAWLS READER.

Coming to New York from Alabama as a stenographer in 1891, she has gained fame by important financial deals, actual and attempted.

paying tribute to their cleverness at the expense of their veracity. The story derives its importance from the indorsement given to it by Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, who occupied

controversy, involving criticism of the President, by members of his own party as well as of the opposition, should induce the venerable and distinguished Senator from Alabama, Mr. Morgan, to precipitate the opera bouffe performance that has occupied the stage of the Senate in the closing days of its brief extraordinary, so-called, session. . . . His latest performance in entertaining the Senate in secret session (thus making sure of full publicity) with a fanciful tale of the inside history of the Santo Domingo case, furnished to him admittedly by a pair of adventurers, brought the open ridicule of his colleagues down upon the head of the credulous old statesman. It is not the first time he has been led into regaling the Senate and the public with 'fairy tales'; he did so in his fight on the Panama Canal legislation. But it is to be hoped that it will be his last appearance in the rôle of a catspaw. The American people have a high regard for Senator Morgan, but they would have more faith in him if he would not talk so much."

THE ST. LOUIS AWARDS SCANDAL.

THE charges made by the committee of the Utah Legislature that the awards of the St. Louis Exposition were peddled around (considered in these columns last week), and the filing of similar charges with the national commission of the World's Fair, have aroused widespread indignation, and some of the newspapers already look with discredit on the entire award schedule of the fair. "Is it to come about," asks the *Springfield Republican*, "that people will be ashamed to hold prizes, medals, diplomas, and decorations from the late St. Louis Exposition? To that lamentable outcome the growing charges of bribery and fraud are tending." A few days after the report of the Utah committee had been made public, it became known that many charges of bribery in the matter of awarding prizes had been filed with the national commission. Senator Carter, who is at the head of that commission, says that the exposition has thus far failed to submit any of the awards to the commission, altho the final settlement of awards must be approved by that body. He adds that the charges will be investigated as soon as the exposition company submits the list of awards officially. It is charged, also, that there was some irregularity in the sale of the World's Fair property. The Chicago Wrecking Company, it is alleged, got for \$450,000 property that is worth \$2,000,000, and will clear over \$1,000,000 on the deal.

Representative Stookey, one of the members of the Utah commission that has made the charges, declares that "the whole matter of the awards was rotten to the bottom." "The official juries," he adds, "were composed of men of reputation," but "they passed upon the findings of the smaller committees without the slightest effort being made to see if the awards were justified by real merit and worth. With such officials at the head, it was perfectly easy for the men in the background to work any scheme they pleased, and the way they pulled the wool over the eyes of the men at the front was a caution and a disgrace."

The exposition officials, however, denounce emphatically the story about the selling of award ribbons. President Francis is reported to have made this statement:

"These ribbons should not be confused by the public with the awards themselves. The Exposition Company did not sell the ribbons. As it disposed of many other concessions it disposed also of this one. The Exposition Company got a percentage from the sales made on the grounds.

"The W. B. Conkley Company, of Chicago and Hammond, Ind., obtained before the exposition opened the board's concession to sell the official World's Fair guides on the grounds. Later this company came to us and sought the privilege of selling the award ribbons to exhibitors, the distinct understanding being that the ribbons should be sold only to those who had won prizes and that the ribbons should designate what kind of awards had been won.

"Without any authority from the Exposition Company, the concessionaires styled themselves the 'Official Ribbon Award Committee.' If the concessionaires have sold ribbons to any who should not have had them, the Exposition Company does not know of it. At any rate, the medals and official diplomas granted by the

superior jury are the only true insignia of honors won by exhibitors."

"These things are most unpleasant," says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "but it is with sincere regret that we say that the entire conduct of the exposition last year was in singular contrast to that which characterized its predecessors"; and, in the words of the *Pittsburg Gazette*, "the matter is one that will affect the reputation of the United States before the world whom we ask to contribute exhibits to these fairs." The *Philadelphia Record* replies to President Francis as follows:

"Need any one be surprised if the concessionaires, who are in business for what they can make out of it, sold these ribbons to persons who had not received prizes? Only a degree of integrity that ought not to be expected among speculators in concessions could avert such corrupt performances.

"No one has ever suspected the personal integrity of Mr. Francis or of the other gentlemen associated with him in the management of the exposition. But their intelligence is compromised by the transaction the ex-governor describes. If their good names have been besmirched by the concessionaires to whom they awarded a contract to sell exhibition ribbons, they have only themselves to blame for it."

DELIVERING THE NEW YORK POLICE FROM TEMPTATION.

THE perennial struggle to keep the New York police from breaking the law bears as its latest flower a "segregation" plan that is puzzling the minds of even the metropolitan editors. This plan, put forth by a "Committee of Nine" of the Chamber of Commerce, contemplates a segregation, not of the vicious, but of the police who repress vice. As the statutory duty to "observe and inspect" illegal resorts is often made the excuse for illegal domiciliary visits and affords rich opportunities for corruption, the committee proposes "that these powers shall be exercised by the commissioner through a special bureau." To quote from the committee's report more fully:

"Opinions diverge widely in this city as to the extent to which certain laws should be enforced. In this divergence a corrupt captain finds his opportunity. By this permission vice flourishes in his precinct; by his will it is repressed.

"We propose to take away from the captain that power to protect which gives him the power to exact, and to relieve the force as a whole from duties the performance of which has been the source of so much corruption.

"The present system involves the selection by the captains of men known as wardmen, and creates a connection between the system of vice and the system of protection. We desire to see this connection abolished so far as it is possible to do so. It is obvious that if the power to protect be taken away from corrupt police captains the inducement to offenders to pay money to them will be removed. We would also take from the uniformed police the duty now imposed by law 'to observe and inspect' illegal resorts. The present system has developed a tendency to resort to lawless methods. It has become a common practise to make arrests without warrants, not only when no crime has been committed in the presence of the officer making the arrest, but when there is no reason for a belief that a crime has been committed. Domiciliary visits by the police without warrant are not recognized by the law of the land. The statutory duty to 'observe and inspect' illegal resorts is often made the excuse for such practises. We propose that these powers shall be exercised by the commissioner through a special bureau.

"This plan of centralizing the duty of detecting these offenses in a special bureau is a simple, and, we believe, a sound method of dealing with the most serious evil affecting the police."

This plan is approved by *The Sun*, *The Times*, and the *Brooklyn Times*. *The Sun* makes the rather lukewarm comment that "on the principle that any change must be a change for the better, the committee's recommendation is worth putting into effect for a limited period at least." But *The Times* is more enthusiastic. "It is not only wise, but absolutely necessary," says this journal,

for "it proceeds on a perfectly sound principle, the concentration of powers in order to attain the concentration of responsibility," and "if the plan is adopted, and blackmail continues, the bureau created will be guilty of it, and the commissioner permitting it can be held accountable." And the *Brooklyn Times* says:

It seems to the *Brooklyn Times* that this suggestion is an admirable one. It is practical and promises good results. It may be objected that the members of the committee have taken a leaf out of the book of those who cry for the centralizing of vice in a given locality, where it may be more easily kept under surveillance, and that their plan simply means the centralizing of blackmail in a particular bureau, but even if this were so it were better thus than that the officers of every precinct should be constantly exposed to the temptation to collect blackmail for the protection of law-breakers within their jurisdiction. Under the present system the captain of each precinct is held responsible for the existence of vicious resorts in his bailiwick, and his energies and those of the men under his command are largely concentrated on the work of detecting the operations of such places or of collecting a tax for their protection, and the legitimate work of the police force is necessarily neglected or imperfectly performed. Under the committee's plan neither captain nor patrolmen shall have any responsibility for this branch of police work, nor any excuse for levying tribute upon saloons, pool-rooms, or disorderly houses. Their work will be limited to the preservation of order and the protection of the public, and the Bureau of Vice will have entire charge of the other matter. The plan is worth a trial, and *The Times* is inclined to believe that it will work well."

The critics of the scheme, however, greatly outnumber its friends. "As a scheme to centralize graft, I think it is admirable," says District Attorney Jerome; "there is no policeman who would not be willing to take one of those jobs without pay." And *The Globe* agrees that "without doubt there would be a tremendous scramble to



"A LETTER FROM HOME."
—May in the *Detroit Journal*.



WHY HE STILL HOLDS ON.

THE BEAR—"Yes, now is the psychological moment for letting go—but I can't!"

—Barclay in the *Baltimore News*.



HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE GENERAL LINEVITCH?
—Wilder in the *Chicago Record-Herald*.

CRUELITIES OF THE WAR.

get into this wonderful bureau." "So long as the disposition to 'graft' continues," it adds, "a method for collecting it will be found." "Think of the riot of graft and blackmail that a monopoly of 'protection' in so extensive a 'sphere of influence' might produce in that special bureau!" exclaims the *Chicago Record-Herald*, and it asks, pertinently, "who will watch and guard the special bureau?" *The Evening Post* has its serious doubts about the plan, and so has *The Tribune*. *The Evening Mail* thinks that the special bureau would have to be "approximately equal in size to the present force, and, of course, equally liable to temptation." The *Brooklyn Citizen* observes:

"The notion that there would cease to be dishonest captains,

if only the captains were divided into two classes, one having to do with the general enforcement of the law, and the other occupied with gamblers and liquor dealers, ought to immortalize the discoverers. What can be clearer than that the only reason why certain captains have levied tribute on certain disorderly persons is because they have not had time to visit them oftener? Anybody can see at a glance that a corrupt captain would become the very soul of purity if he was required to devote his attention exclusively to the rooting out of vice."

Says *The Evening Post*:

"If the central authorities can not supervise police captains, can they, a set of men engaged in the same kind of work and exposed to the same sort of temptation, simply by calling them a 'special bureau'? To 'centralize,' as the committee say their plan would, 'the duty of detecting these offenses,' might easily result in merely centralizing the evils and corruption. We shall not, by a change of names, rise higher than our fountain. And, besides, it is a wide departure from the conception of a policeman's duty—that is, to enforce all the laws. If he may omit some, and turn over others, he will be in danger of thinking that any law is a little thing between friends. We are fully aware of the great evils at which the

committee are striking. They see how the ramifications of graft run from Tammany to the police captains and down through the iniquitous 'wardmen' to the saloon-keeper, the gambler, and the wretched women of the street. But have they not mistaken the remedy? Can they escape the evils by shouldering them off upon a fresh set of men? We must confess to seriously doubting it, and to asking if the true course be not in some way to reform the force we have, rather than to fly to another that we know not of."

"THE PUPPET CZAR."

NICHOLAS II. is now regarded by the American press much as a lump of putty in the hands of his grand dukes and advisers, and writers are giving more and more evidence to substantiate that view. Perceval Gibbon, writing in the April *McClure's*, devotes several pages to the personal side of the Czar, showing his weakness and lack of personality. "From the beginning," we are told, "he was the mere vehicle of the powerful." "The politicians counted on a Czar," but "instead there came a nervous little bonhomme, lacking any reserves of personality; a plastic, commonplace shuffler who could never be more than an implement, a dumb and involuntary appliance, shaped to the hand of his masters." Mr. Gibbon thus describes the first view he had of the Czar of all the Russias:

"It was a pale day, of the moist, Russian summer, and the Czar had come from Peterhof to say farewell to a war-bound regiment. Through the arch and into the wan afternoon rode first a squad of cuirassiers of the bodyguard, a splash of cordial color flung suddenly into the scene. The meager light glinted on helmet and cuirass, and sparkled here and there on the drawn sabers and the accoutrement of the horses, and the party came down across the cobbles at a stirring trot, all sparkle and jingle, a fine and splendid thing to see. After them, another band of color, a chain, let us say, of strong hues—officers of the household, generals, admirals, and princes; and behind these a small black victoria, drawn by two big stallions; and then more soldiers.

"With a clatter of hoofs the party dashed down the way and into the great gates of the palace, but as they passed there was to see a man who sat in the carriage, the man for whom all the splendor of arms and panoply was called into being. It was but the briefest glance, a mere peg on which to hang a first impression, but it told on me with an effect of dismay. Framed and overshadowed in the black hood of his carriage, I saw, bolt upright and motionless, a little figure immaculately neat, with a face of dead pallor. Fair hair and a beard duly dressed to a point failed to withdraw from it a quality of dollishness; an utter vacancy, the emptiness of soul-weariness and futility, governed it altogether. Against its dark background, it stood forth as blank and white as paper, a thing awful in its corpse-like impassivity, yet pitiable, sorrow-stirring, and sad as a child in pain. The hands, I think, were crossed loosely on the knees, and I know that the eyes stared unwinkingly in front. It was a tragic effigy of weariness that the cuirassiers guarded, a body shrining a soul worn and distressed, a visible and warning token of the dread that stalks through Russia.

"Four seconds, and the carriage was past; but I wondered then if perhaps some humble, Czar-worshiping man might not have seen his Emperor face to face for the first time in the grimly ineffectual doll that flashed past between the horsemen."

That the Czar is conscious of his plight is shown in the following incident related by the writer:

"I have spoken to many men and women who know the Czar personally, and tho there is disagreement with regard to certain points in his character, all are agreed in regard to one thing. A lady whose connection with the ministry of the imperial court is intimate, told me on one occasion that the Czar had paused suddenly while talking with her, and then remarked:

"Do you ever feel as tho every one pitied you?"

"She answered something or other, and he added: 'There are some people in this room who behave as if they thought me mad. Now I am not mad.'

"It is that—the Czar's temperament lacks the calm balance, the level callousness, which are characteristic of the noble Russian.

At all times nervous, an easy prey to gloom and depression, he runs at whites to the opposite extreme, the very apex of hysteria. Officers at court have seen him weep like a woman, with fits in which his voice trembles to an emaculate treble, and finishes in a scream. He poises always over the edge of an emotional crisis, and, when he affects calm, he gives it evidence in a reckless ruthlessness which even De Plehve could not excel."

Mr. Gibbon gives this view of the Czar as head of the church in Russia:

"The prayers of the Czar have been the subject of many jests. They are a synonym for futility and childish inadequacy. It is Russia that takes upon herself to use these words. I saw him once formally suppliant in the vast and splendid Isaac Cathedral, marching in front of a corps of bishops, and between two lines of cuirassiers. A stiff, brodered robe was over his shoulders, and from where I stood I could see only that and the back of his head. There were chants and anthems innumerable, but presently, when choir and priests were hushed, there came a thin, treble pipe, a staccato squeak like a child's suppressed exclamation—the voice of the Czar in prayer! He is the head of the church in Russia, and perhaps of all his distinctions he prides himself most on this. It is a vanity that has been carefully fostered in him by M. Pobiedonosteff, the procurator of the Holy Synod, whom the accessibility of the Czar to flattery has made one of the great forces of Russian politics.

"Little, scared, fooled, this is the Czar. Blind, ineffective, and hysterical, this is the ruler of the Russian Empire. When a cast of his head, made for the purpose of a new coinage, was submitted to a great criminological authority in Paris, who was not told whose it was, the expert, after a careful examination, pronounced solemnly, 'This is the head of a melancholy maniac.' But that is not true. The real Czar is better illustrated by another story, which was given to me as true. An official approached him with papers to be signed, and found him lounging drearly in his room.

"Your Majesty," began the official.

"I am not 'your Majesty,'" replied the Czar. 'I am tired!'

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE fact that Oyama married a Vassar graduate may explain much.—*The Washington Post*.

THE Czar wants his people to "stand by him"—but not too close.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

It seems that the "bear that walks like a man" also runs like a rabbit.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal*.

BUT for the Pat in his name, it is a question if there would be any fight at all in Kuropatkin.—*The Toledo Blade*.

IF Japan does want the Philippines we might give her the Moro end of the proposition.—*The Baltimore American*.

WE do not know the Russian word for "hike." We should judge, however, that they had one.—*The New York Evening Mail*.

It would be a tremendous joke on the financiers who lent money to Santo Domingo to let them foreclose on the country.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

THE Czar should realize there is not much hope in changing pitchers in the ninth inning with the score this way.—*The Brooklyn Standard Union*.

A NEW YORK policeman has inherited \$300,000. That is almost as much as some of the force make by strict attention to business.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

HEREAFTER when we discuss the war we intend to talk familiarly about Tie Pass. It is the first name we have been able to pronounce.—*The Atchison Globe*.

"THE Russian soldiers are pinched by hunger," says a Mukden cable. There is evidence, also, that they are pinched by the Japanese.—*The Washington Post*.

THERE would be nothing to it in this Manchurian game if the Russians were as strong at the bat as they are in running the bases.—*The New York American*.

IF ever General Castro and his army invade New Orleans they will become involved in serious trouble with the police force of that city.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

It is not surprising to learn that the Japanese yesterday "attacked the Russian right." They have never attacked the Russian any other way.—*The Kansas City Star*.

A FOREIGNER can not hold office in the Philippines. It is too bad that some of the provincial treasurers and disbursing agents had not been foreigners.—*The Manila Cablenews*.

ACCORDING to yesterday's despatches from St. Petersburg, General Linevitch was in a particularly dangerous position. He had General Nogi surrounded.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

LETTERS AND ART.

A POET'S IMPRESSION OF AMERICA.

MR. W. B. YEATS, the Celtic poet, who recently visited our shores and lectured in many cities, has written an article extolling America as the land of the poet's dream. He says that he found the United States "the best educated country" he had ever known, and that he carried home with him memories "of charming houses where one saw the tradition of William Morris commingled with a native tradition, come down from colonial days; of Western college buildings where one saw the architecture of the old Spanish Mission House adapted to new purposes; of colleges that led their districts in all intellectual things; of women who were not argumentative, altho they had been to college; of all that vivid life where everything is more intense than elsewhere—a thirst for money, for ideas, for power, beyond our understanding." In brief, he returned "believing as never before in the future of the world, not merely the remote future when beauty and leisure shall have returned to men, but the immediate future of labor and disorder." He says further (in *The Metropolitan Magazine*, April):

"Friends had said to me that in America I should of a certainty find nothing likable, and I had set out thinking that for me at any rate—an artist—there would be nothing. And yet I found there what is surely the root of all pleasure to an artist, many cultivated people in every town, with whom one could discuss the most interesting things. In England one finds hardly such people anywhere but in London. One sometimes comes upon some charming town with an old cathedral in the midst of it and some fragment of the old wall that once kept it in safety, and for a moment one thinks that it had been a better place to winter in than London. Then one remembers that one could not live there where the only intellectual preoccupation would be, whether it was the church-goer or the chapel-goer that is lost. But everywhere in America—Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and far western San Francisco—one finds people who are of one's own tribe, liberated souls, partakers of the mysteries as it were. The words of Morris and of Ruskin have found hearers who have listened better because of Thoreau and Emerson; and everywhere one finds one's own table of values. A man could set up house without fear wherever the skies are bluest and the shadows deepest."

Mr. Yeats ventures the suggestion that the absence of an hereditary aristocracy has something to do with the "intellectual curiosity" of the American people. He continues:

"An American will boast to you of the seven generations of his fathers that have been to college, as an Englishman of relations in the peerage. He has even invented the words 'college-bred' and one can see that education opens to man or woman doors that only birth or wealth would open here. Education is a national passion, and everywhere one finds some college having its own distinct life, differing from that of other colleges and getting its endowments out of its own countryside. And everywhere quite poor people pare and save to send their children to college, understanding that their country offers all forms of wealth and power to the disciplined mind. I was in many colleges, and I went to them expecting to find vigorous teaching of whatever leads to professional success, but not expecting to find imaginative teaching. And yet here also the lack of an hereditary order had brought fire and vigor. A teacher must interest his pupils, for, if he bore them, no unassailable tradition will keep them to listen. In many places I found students who are set to analyze the modern novel for the whole of their first year in literature, and in one great school the pupils read nothing but the Norse Sagas for a long time, for the Sagas, the headmaster told me, stirred their blood the most. The principal of a college said to me: 'The English have sent out a Commission to find out how we teach science, thinking that our commercial success depends upon that, but I told them it came from all our life and that the imagination was more than science.' The men are for the most part too busy to show their imaginative side outside their business, but one finds the women, just in so far as they have been well educated, according to the accepted meaning of the word, imaginative, impulsive, and curious about ideas."

It is sometimes assumed that America's scanty artistic output is

due to a lack of "the emotion of antiquity"; but Mr. Yeats finds throughout America "a sense of an immediate stirring past that should arouse the imagination as much as an age of romance." He adds: "In the Capitol at Washington there is a dome painted for four-fifths of its circle with historical frescoes, while one-fifth is but bare wall. It was felt that but one event, the Civil War, was important enough to fill that space, but that it was not right to commemorate civil war. A country that did not feel imaginatively about its past would have filled it with some state ceremony, some trivial noisy event." He says, in concluding:

"America has made many charming houses and some good novels, and there is Poe and Thoreau and Whitman, and there is Emerson, who seems to me of a lesser order because he loved the formless infinite too well to delight in form, and there is Whistler. But New England has passed away, and Whistler was shaped far from America. One can not think that this new America which has robbed culture of its languor and yet kept its fineness has found an adequate expression. Is it because it is an America of women, and women have not yet been abundant creators of the arts? Is it because, as several university teachers said to me, America has to assimilate with herself millions of immigrants who not only come with alien traditions but speak English coldly and unimaginatively because it is still a foreign tongue? Or is it that America has flung herself into the private wars of commerce and must be silent till they are over, as England was during the Wars of the Roses? I was in some beautiful and quiet towns, but I stayed in one town where a railway train went up and down the main street ringing a bell once every hour or so through the day and night. Perhaps the arts await until some Apollo slay that python. Yet here and there one could almost hear the footsteps of the Muses: in that beautiful San Francisco, for instance, under a sky of untroubled blue, by the edge of that marble Greek theater at Berkeley College, or in those ornamental gardens a little southward where the policemen ride among the pepper-trees and the palm-trees with lassoes before them on the saddle. Perhaps it was only the enchantment of a still sea, of a winter that endured the violets, and of a lovely book of verses from Petrarch, sent me by a young writer, that made me fancy that I found there a little of that pleasure in the arts, which brings creative art and not scholarship, because it is delight in life itself."

THE WOMAN OF TO-DAY AS A NOVELIST.

IT is deemed a significant fact that the leading American magazines are just at present committing the writing of their serials to women. *The Atlantic Monthly* has Margaret Sherwood and Mary Austin; *The Century*, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Alice Hegan Rice, and Kate Douglas Wiggin; in *Harper's* Mrs. Ward concludes, and in *Scribner's* Edith Wharton begins. "Surely the women novelists have attained their share of the plums, and a few more!" exclaims Mr. Robert Bridges. He adds a frank admission that "the women writers have won their place through no favoritism, but because they do extremely good work," and he goes on to say (in *Collier's Weekly*, February 25):

"The ambitious beginner may study the record of these writers who have succeeded with much profit. They do not 'dash off' their inspirations and whine because they are not appreciated. Every one of them works at her craft with industry, illuminated by intelligence. The most notable of them have studied and traveled, and known interesting men and women; they have persistently trained their minds and their observation—so that to-day these are better instruments than when they began. When the craftsman gets command of his medium he has arrived at the fullest joy of the artist. Neither fame nor money brings it. Some one recently quoted Homer Martin as having said at the end of his life, when nearly blind, 'At last I have learned to paint.' That is the true spirit of the craftsman in every art."

"Any one who has closely observed the writings of women in the past twenty years will have noticed a distinct broadening of the sphere in which they have excelled. There is more fiber, a keener knowledge of more things worth knowing, a better appreciation, not only of the position of women in our social system, but a clearer understanding of the place of men. A 'woman's hero'

has ceased to be a term of reproach or food for laughter by other men. The current hero (as drawn by women writers) is even allowed to earn his living, to have a profession or some other visible means of support. Of old he was an elegant creature who floated through the pages as a fairy prince or a villain. A very interesting comparison could be made between a Jane Austen hero and a Mrs. Ward hero.

"The higher education and the more sensible freedom of women is back of all this progress of the women who write. Their minds have been better trained and they have a surer grasp of the work of the world which is mostly carried on by men. The biographies of women writers show a remarkable number of graduates of Wellesley, Vassar, and Smith (and Mrs. Ward had all the advantages of an Oxford education through her associations).

"If the women have come into their kingdom, it is because of intelligent and persistent work added to natural aptitude. And that is the only royal road for any writer, man or woman."

SUCCESSES OF THE FRENCH DRAMATIC SEASON.

IN reviewing the first novelties of the Parisian theatrical year, the leading critics noted as interesting the apparent tendency of the French playwrights to forego politico-social themes and to return to the old but ever new subjects of universal interest. Instead of "thesis" or problem plays, the dramatists have offered either psychological studies of character or stories of love and passion. The season is now drawing to an end, and the "reversion,"

whether lasting or momentary, is for the time being unmistakable.

Among the pronounced successes of the winter are: Alfred Capus's "Notre Jeunesse" (Our Youth), Henry Bernstein's "Le Bercail" (The Fold), and Jules Lemaitre's "La Massière" (The Managing Head-pupil). Each of these comedy-dramas has been highly praised by the critics for its truth, strength, and literary grace.

In the case of Lemaitre, who has in recent years taken an active part in party politics and agitation on the nationalist and anti-Dreyfus side, Paris is

celebrating a sort of victory of art and literature over politics, for Lemaitre is one of the subtlest of critics and writers, and many have keenly regretted his "giving to party what was intended for mankind."

To begin with "La Massière," the elaborate account of the plot in the *Figaro* may be condensed as follows:

Juliette Dupuy is the head pupil who manages the art school of a famous painter, Marèze, a man of middle age. The girl is brave, gifted, and industrious, and her personal charm is such that all who come into contact with her become her ardent admirers and sympathizers. The painter himself has a genuine affection for her and shows her special sympathy and regard.

This excites the suspicion of Mme. Marèze, who believes Juliette to be a mere intriguer, and who fears that the painter is in love with the irresistible pupil. She is not entirely wrong, but Marèze is wholly unconscious of the real nature of his feeling. Unpleasant scenes of jealousy result, and Mme. Marèze practically

forbids Juliette to visit the painter in his private studio. The poor and innocent girl is distressed and outraged, but to prove her purity and loyalty she offers to leave Paris, sacrifice her artistic prospects, and accept a position in a provincial city. Mme. Marèze is happy over this solution of the difficulty, but she reckons without her son, a manly and generous youth, also a painter, who chivalrously comes to the defense of Juliette and urges her to stay. Their comradeship naturally ripens into love, and he asks her to marry him.

Both the father and the mother oppose this, each for different reasons: the mother, because the girl is penniless and without social position; the father, because he realizes his own love for her. The situation has elements of tragedy, but in the end the father recovers his self-mastery and consents to the union. The mother learns to appreciate the fine qualities of the noble girl, and the marriage takes place.

Incidentally the play is considered one of the best and most interesting pictures of artist life in the Latin Quarter—of its brighter and more romantic aspects. It is written with admirable simplicity and is declared to be unusually well constructed.

"Le Bercail" has a rather conventional plot, which has been treated scores of times, but it is handled with much seriousness and intelligence and produces a profound impression.

Eveline Laundry is a "modern" woman in one sense of the adjective. She is restless, dissatisfied with prosaic existence, fond of literature and poetry, and full of yearnings and high aspirations. She reads verses to her husband, Etienne, but meets with little sympathy from him, for he, a retired *industriel* (merchant, man of affairs), is a simple, good-natured, uninteresting person who can not understand the finer nature and—to him—strange impulses and emotions. He means to make Eveline happy, but he is so inferior that his dull and commonplace existence becomes impossible for her, and she is wretched and "bored to death" in the marriage fold. Complete absence of common intellectual interests makes her domestic life a painful captivity, and gradually she loses all love for her husband.

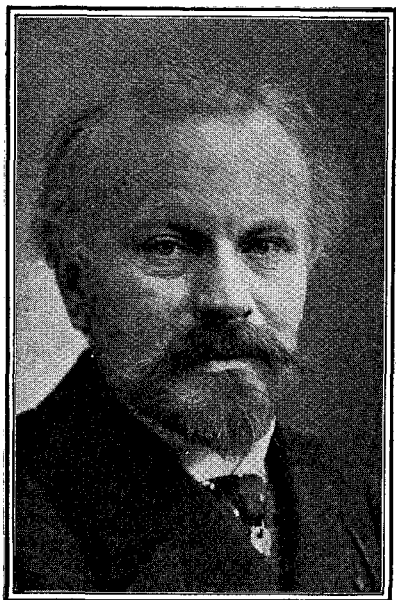
Tho perfectly faithful and honest, she finds consolation in more and more friendly relations with a young novelist, Jacques Foucher, who thinks himself passionately in love with her, but who is too shallow to possess a genuine feeling of this sort. The husband's sister watches the pair with distrust and jealousy and maliciously slanders Eveline. Etienne becomes angry and shows Foucher the door.

Indignant protests on the part of the insulted wife fail to move the husband, and in an intensely dramatic scene Eveline astonishes the complacent husband by telling him the whole truth as to her feelings and instinctive revolt against the narrowness and slavery of the "fold." As he persists, prohibiting her from seeing Foucher anywhere, she in a fit of resentment and rage decides to abandon home, husband, and child—for there is a child of two years in the family. The husband lets her go, but as she closes the door behind her, emotion overcomes him and he realizes his responsibility for the disaster.

Etienne subsequently secures a divorce, and Eveline finds another "home" with Foucher, who does not really love her and who soon begins to neglect her. His house, moreover, is a rendezvous of shady and disreputable characters—music-hall dancers, idlers, journalistic blackmailers, and "Bohemians" of the lowest order. Eveline is shocked by their manners and morals; tho she has sinned, she does not regard herself as belonging to the world in which she is obliged to move. Finally she leaves Foucher and becomes an actress, determined to earn her livelihood and lead a respectable and independent life.

In the final act we are again in Laundry's home. It is Christmas eve, and the family—the father, the aunt, and the faithful nurse—are busily arranging the presents in the boy's room. Etienne can not help thinking of old days; in fact, his former wife has been appearing in the local theater (Lyons), and Etienne has gone to see her on the stage and recalled their married life of four years before. Eveline, we learn, has secured permission to see the child occasionally, having longed for him all these years.

The father and aunt retire, and Eveline quietly enters the room. A pathetic and charming scene ensues, and then Etienne enters. At first he is stern and cold; gradually his old love for her returns and as she moves to the door he asks her to remain. And she



JULES LEMAITRE,

Whose new play, "La Massière," is a picture of artist life in the Latin Quarter.

does. Thus she returns to the fold, which, after all, is preferable to the gilded but coarse and vulgar and semi-vicious life of the Foucher element.

Bernstein is considered one of the most subtle and interesting of the younger French playwrights, but the critics agree that "Le Bercail" is his most serious and significant work.

Alfred Capus's "Notre Jeunesse" is also a new variation upon an old theme, and the author, in answering certain criticisms, declared that his main purpose was to show how women of the new age and spirit resolve problems which to women of a former generation meant misery and moral shipwreck. Capus is the most optimistic of modern French playwrights, and the more serious critics, while admiring his cleverness and technical skill, tell him that his view of life is superficial and "Panglossian," and that his happy endings do not conform to the realities of the existing society.

The "theme" of "Notre Jeunesse" is the proper treatment of "natural" children, especially in a case where the father, loose in his youth, has reformed and settled down to a respectable life.

Lucien Briant, a manufacturer of middle age, is married to a charming woman, Helene, who is distinctly superior to her husband. Helene regrets keenly her childless state and is not particularly happy in her married life. Lucien accidentally finds out that he has a natural daughter, a young girl who, since her mother's death, has been without protection and means. She meets her father in the house of an old friend of his, and, without a word, from the circumstances of the incident, mutual recognition (or rather discovery) takes place.

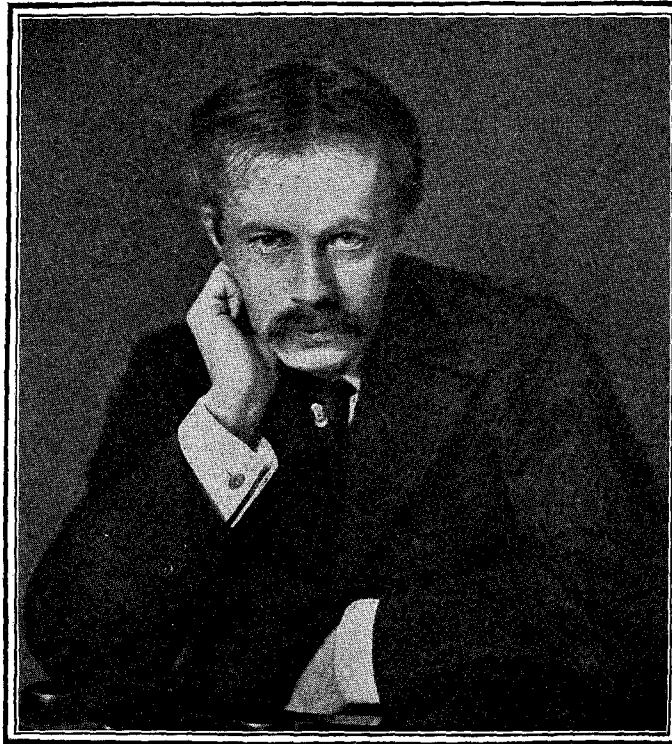
Lucien is willing to do something for the girl (he is not a bad man), but his wife must never know the secret. He fears her and is ashamed of his "wild oats." But she does learn it, and instead of reproaches, tears, threats of abandonment, she not only forgives but, attracted by the girl's manner and character, adopts her as her own daughter. There is not even an explanation with the husband. He sees the two women together, the wife kissing the daughter, and he understands how Helene has decided the problem.

Two or three scenes in the play are singled out by the critics of *Le Figaro*, *Le Journal*, and other Paris papers as particularly admirable in their artistic restraint, naturalness, and humanity. Capus, they say, scorns tricks, easy and conventional ways, and theatrical exaggeration. His effects are wrought in an extraordinarily quiet, "modern," subtle manner.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ART.

IN bringing together a collection of literary essays written during the course of the last dozen years or so, Mr. Arthur Symons, in his volume entitled "Studies in Prose and Verse," gives expression to his view of the aristocracy of art. He admits that it is not a popular view, and that the tendency of the times runs largely in the opposite direction. To quote:

"The world is becoming more and more democratic, and with democracy art has nothing to do. What is written for the crowd goes to the crowd; it lives its bustling day there, and is forgotten,



ARTHUR SYMONS—POET, CRITIC, PLAYWRIGHT.
Courtesy of *The Theater Magazine* (New York).

like to-day's newspaper, to-morrow. . . . For the first time in the history of the world . . . the crowd has found for itself a loud, multitudinous voice. It has thrown off its chains, the chains of good taste; it has won liberty, the liberty to misbehave. It is sick of enduring the sight of masterpieces; it is weary of waiting for some new excellence to be discovered for its admiration. It is powerful now, it must have its own bread and games, and the slave's revenge on its masters. Books multiply, praise is tossed about; but the artist stands aside, not even *hors concours*, because there are no longer any judges, or their voice is drowned by the gabble of the jurymen, as they disagree among themselves and refer the verdict to the bystanders."

In an essay treating of the poetic drama of Mr. Stephen Phillips, the conditions of the present day as influencing contemporary appraisement of the theater are thus set forth:

"We live in a time when the middle class rules; when the middle class will have its say, even in art. The judgments of the crowd are accepted by the crowd; there are, alas, no longer tyrants. No man any longer admits that he is ignorant of anything; the gentleman who has made his money in South Africa talks art with the gentleman who has made his money on the Stock Exchange. Once he was content to buy; now he must criticize as well. The gambler from abroad takes the opinion of the gambler at home; between them they make opinion for their fellows. And they will have their popular poetry, their popular drama. They, and the shopkeeper, and the young man brought up at the board school, form a solid phalanx. They hold together, they thrust in the same direction. The theaters exist for them; they have made the theaters what they are. They will pay their money for nothing on which money has not been squandered. A poetical play must not be given unless it can be mounted at a cost of at least £2,000; so much money can not be risked unless there is a probability that the play will draw the crowd; is it not inevitable that the taste of the crowd should be consulted humbly, should be followed blindly? Commercialism rules the theater, as it rules elsewhere than in the theater. It is all a simple business matter, a question of demand and supply. A particular kind of article is in demand at the theater: who will meet that demand? Mr. Phillips comes forward with plays which seem to have been made expressly for the purpose. Their defects help them hardly more than their merits. They have just enough poetical feeling, just enough action, just enough spectacle; they give to the middle-class mind the illusion of an art 'dealing greatly with great passions'; they give to that mind the illusion of being for once in touch with an art dealing greatly with great passions. They rouse no disquieting reflections; they challenge no accepted beliefs. They seem to make the art of the drama easy, and to reduce poetry at last to the general level."

Mr. Symons, however, is not of a mind to extol the past at the expense of the present. The modern spirit of appreciation is only greater in intensity, not in kind, from that of other days. Art has sometimes been fortunate in its patrons and thus able to maintain its excellence as work fit for furnishing delectation for the aristocracy of mind. In dealing with Mr. Churton Collins's critical volume, "Ephemera Critica," the author has this to say:

"Mr. Collins tells us, as if he were telling us something startling, that 'the sole encouragement now left to authors to produce good books is the satisfaction of their own conscience and the approbation of a few discerning judges.' But has not that, with a very few exceptions, always been the case? Good art, except sometimes

the greatest, so great that it possesses every quality, even commercial value, has never been a money-making commodity. A choice lies before the artist, if that can be called choice where the true artist will never know what it is to hesitate at the parting of the ways. There has never been a time or a country where the populace has wanted beauty, has wanted, that is, any form of art. Mr. Collins himself points out that at the great epochs, in the Athens of Pericles, the Rome of Augustus, the Florence of the Medici, art was made for the few good judges, not for the judgment of the crowd; and it was the good fortune of the artists that there was a Pericles, an Augustus, a Pope of the Medici, who happened to care greatly for art. Even in our own days there was a king who cared greatly for art, who made it possible for Wagner to conquer the world during his own lifetime, and on his own terms; who made possible the greatest achievement in art of our times. People said he was mad: that is the difference; they deposed him and allowed him to drown himself. No doubt he ruled Bavaria with a certain eccentricity; he built many expensive palaces, and was unconventional in his methods, and sometimes disturbed the sleep of his people by driving noisily past their windows at night; but he did no great wrong to his nation or to the world, caused no bloodshed, had none of the typical vices and bourgeois ambitions which bring about great calamities meanly; and he was a prince to art. There has been no other since Louis XIV. and thus the populace has never had art thrust upon it. Why then should it be expected to encourage or support artists? There was a time when it was the custom for the impoverished man of letters to appeal to the charity of some wealthy and instructed nobleman. The custom has changed, and yet, still, is not a painter of originality often obliged to depend for long periods on the intelligent generosity of a single buyer? The public has never known good art from bad; it has never, of its own accord, encouraged good art; it is unreasonable to expect that it ever will. The present time is not exceptional in its disregard for good art; there it is but repeating history. Where it is exceptional is in its creation of a new order of merit, in its assumption that, as Mr. Collins says, 'the criteria of the multitude need be the only criteria of what is addressed to the multitude,' in its enfranchisement of ignorance grown restless with new ambitions."

The doctrines of Tolstoy concerning art, as "based on a generous social doctrine of equality, a conviction of the 'brotherhood of man,'" and the assumption that "art is no more than an organ of progress," would naturally come in for the sternest rebuttal. Such in effect are the following words taken from the essay on "Tolstoy on Art":

"A good and lofty work of art,' Tolstoy tells us, 'may be incomprehensible, but not to simple, unperverted laborers (all that is highest is understood by them).' And he declares that the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey,' the Bible narratives, including the prophetic books, and other masterpieces of ancient art, are 'quite comprehensible now to us, educated or uneducated, as they were comprehensible to the men of those times, long ago, who were even less educated than our laborers.' But such a statement is absolutely unjustifiable: it has no foundation in fact. The 'Iliad,' to an English laborer, would be completely unintelligible. Imagine him sitting down to the simplest translation which exists in English, the prose translation of Lang, Butcher, and Leaf; imagine him reading: 'Upon the flaming chariot set she her foot, and grasped her heavy spear, great and stout, wherewith she vanquisheth the ranks of men, even of heroes with whom she of the awful sire is wroth!' To the English laborer the Bible comes with an authority which no other book possesses for him; he certainly reads it, but does he read with an intelligent pleasure, does he really understand, large portions of the prophetic books? It is as certain that he does not as it is certain that he does read with pleasure, and understand, the Gospel parables and the stories of Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph.

"Come with me to the Adelphi; there, in no matter what melodrama, you shall see a sorrowful or heroic incident, acted, as it seems to you, so livingly before you, that it shall make you hot or cold with suspense, or bring tears to your eyes. Yet neither you nor I shall differ in our judgment of the melodrama as a work of art; and Tolstoy, if he were to see it, would certainly condemn it, from his own point of view, as strongly as you or I. Yet it has answered, in your case and mine, to his own test of a work of art; and certainly, to the quite simple-minded or uneducated people

there present, it has been accepted without any critical afterthought as entirely satisfying.

"No, neither the uneducated judgment nor the instincts of the uneducated can ever come to have more than the very slightest value in the determination of what is true or false in art. A genuine democracy of social condition may or may not be practically possible; but the democracy of intellect, happily, is impossible. There, at all events, we must always find an aristocracy; there, at all events, the stultifying dead-weight of equality must forever be spared us."

CENSORSHIP "FOR THE PROTECTION OF IMMATURE MINDS."

A BILL which provides for the suppression of "so-called five-cent or dime novels, or such literature as is usually found in the hands of schoolboys and street gamins," is championed by a New York State assemblyman. He is convinced that "many youths are led to adopt a career of crime by reading cheap detective literature," and points to the recent confessions of several young criminals who admit that they have been eager readers of "Raffles" and similar stories. His suggestion is widely characterized as unpractical, but evokes sympathetic comment. *The Insurance Monitor* (New York) says:

"The criminal classes in this country are increasing faster than the population. Thefts and burglaries are yearly becoming more numerous. The cost of insurance against these crimes is likely to increase unless more efficient steps are taken to break up the sources from which recruits are secured. The great majority of these crimes are committed by young men, and a large percentage of them by youths who are either minors or just past their majority. A goodly proportion of these youths receive the inspiration to their career from two notorious sources: plays in which crime is held up as heroic, and dime novels. These two are responsible for filling our jails and houses of correction with future outcasts. From the gallery gods of the one and the readers of the other come our youthful offenders. Only a few weeks since the authorities of one of our leading cities were roused to action by placards of a sensational play advising that the price of admission should be stolen if necessary.

"While these two sources of youthful debauchery are well understood, strange to say no effectual means have yet been found to suppress them. Freedom of the press and of the stage is assumed to be endangered if they are interfered with. Public morals and public safety must be sacrificed to a specious misconception of popular rights. There is nothing more sacred in the right to publish a book or perform a drama that shall pander to the criminal instincts of the young, than the right of a parent to control his children or the right to sell intoxicants or narcotics to a half-grown boy. All of these have been recognized as subject to a higher control on the part of the State. There is no good constitutional reason why both the drama and the novel should not be subject to a censorship for the protection of immature minds.

"Every play that is acted and book that is published should be subject to such a censorship, and its place on the prohibited list should debar the exhibition of the one or sale of the other to parties within the restricted ages. If the soundness of the judgment is questioned it can be tested in the courts and the property rights involved can be protected. Both plays and novels would cease to be profitable if those on whose patronage they chiefly depend were barred. If an unrestrained license to convert youth into criminals is essential to the spirit of liberty, the nation can better afford a moderate despotism which shall guard the morals of its rising generation."

NOTES.

JACK LONDON's latest book is an exposition of Socialism, entitled "The War of the Classes."

MANUEL GARCIA, the teacher of Jenny Lind and the inventor of the laryngoscope, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birth a few days ago. He was described in Hermann Klein's recently published "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London" as "the most illustrious singing teacher of the nineteenth century." Mr. Klein now adds (in *The Musical Courier*, New York): "I think I might justifiably have gone a little further and set him down, once and for all, as the greatest singing teacher that ever lived. If there was at any period a greater, or one as great, the world has certainly failed to consecrate his deeds and his memory."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MACHINERY OF ART.

IT would seem that he who should succeed in evolving a system of machine-made art would abolish all art. Nevertheless, some ingenious worker is always trying to accomplish this end. When his efforts are merely analytical they can do no harm, but when he tries to apply his results constructively they can hardly be

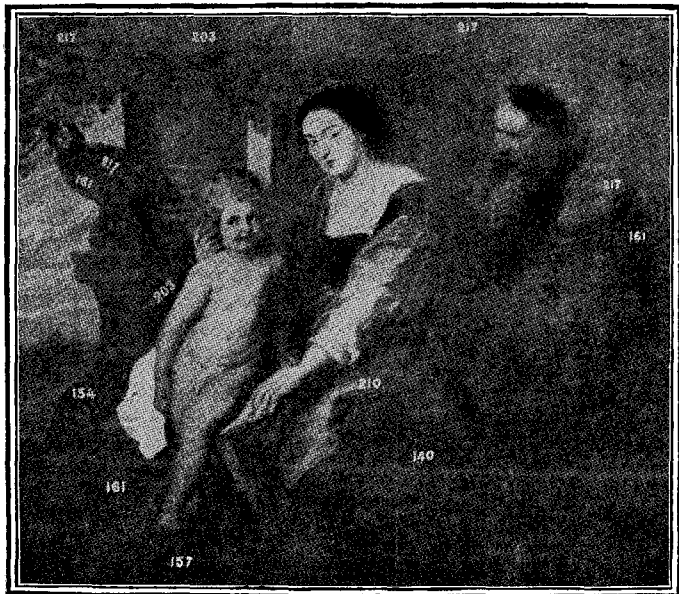


FIG. 1.—APPLICATION OF MATHEMATICAL COLOR NOTATION TO A PICTURE BY RUBENS.

conducive to artistic progress. Two recent efforts along these lines are described by M. L. de Launay in *La Nature* (Paris, February 25). The first is an attempt to analyze and classify the color-schemes of painters; the other furnishes a method of composing music mechanically. Says M. de Launay:

"Are there any mathematical laws in esthetics? Is it possible to state mathematically, to formulate, the pleasure that a work of art—a combination of colors or sounds—gives us? The question is not new, and physicists have long been disposed to answer it in the affirmative, altho the determination of such laws presents difficulties that hitherto have seemed insurmountable. Logically it seems very probable that our esthetic enjoyment is based upon rhythm—a certain numerical or geometrical relation, analogous to that which, in a simpler phenomenon, has been recognized in the case of the vibrations of tones whose combination in a chord or harmonic sequence satisfies the ear. The succession of notes or chords that produce an impression of melody, like the combinations of colors whose *ensemble* appears harmonious, certainly obey laws, which may not be violated without producing discord; the sonority or peculiar brilliancy assumed by a chord or a tone, in contact with chords or tones that precede it, have a definite physical cause, and the artistic instinct unconsciously submits to laws that it would be impossible to codify into formulæ. Whoever should discover such a formula would then make a discovery of a higher order, analogous to that of the first inventor of the musical scale, and would furnish to artists the means of translating their thought by definite processes, by new instruments. So there has been much investigation along these lines—some of it not without oddness or temerity. It may be interesting to make known and to sum up briefly a recent attempt of this kind, relative to painting, which probably does not solve the problem, but which synthesizes certain elements of it by an original method. I shall also say a word of another theory that attempts to sum up and synthesize the laws of music. Both furnish, outside of the systems already applied by this or that painter or composer, others still unused in almost infinite number. These would be for an artist's advantage to know; to derive from them a masterpiece there remains to be fulfilled only one simple condition, that which esthetic theorists sometimes forget to take into account—the possession of genius.

"The theory of colors that I am about to mention is due to a

Flemish priest named M. de Lescluze, who has formulated it in a recent work.

"The fundamental idea is that every painter uses a very restricted number of distinct colors, constituting his characteristic palette or scale. The scale of a painter includes at most 32 tones, variable from one painter to another and united, in a general scale formed of all the color-tones, by a well-defined law. To form a general scale the author notes that the colors perceptible to the eye are of a variable number of undulations and a restricted field, differing only in the ratio of one to two, from the least to the most refrangible. Translated into the language of acoustics, with which we are more familiar, this would be one octave (the two notes at this interval being in the ratio of two to one), and it is only in this single octave that all the notes in a painting are included."

Following out this analogy between sound-vibrations and light vibrations, the author of the new color notation has filled in this luminous octave, so that each tone may be represented in the same way as a musical sound. The vibration numbers of the extremities of the octave he fixes at 128 and 256, and he includes between them 128 tones, each corresponding to a different shade or tint. Any one of these may be taken as the keynote of a new scale, just as any note of the musical scale may be itself a keynote. The inventor tells us, however, that the scales used by painters ordinarily contain but 32 notes. To quote further:

"The characteristic of each painter is the tonic that he takes as a starting-point. In one case, for instance, this may be orange (160), in another red (144), in a third blue (208). The choice of this tonic also carries with it, necessarily and mathematically, that of its 31 harmonies, and the result is a sequence of 32 notes united to each other, on which the artist plays the most diverse melodies without ever leaving the scale that defines it, and that enables us to recognize his personality at once from the colors of his palette.

"According to M. de Lescluze, most painters use thus only 6 scales: the Spanish scale (160), the Rubens scale (224), the Jordaens scale (144), the Rembrandt scale (208), the Italian scale (168), the Japanese scale (176). Theoretically there might be 128 of these, having for keynotes each one of the numbers from 128 to 256. Our illustration gives, for example, the application of this method to a celebrated picture, the Madonna of the Parrot, by Rubens, in the Antwerp Museum, with notations of the different color-tones in figures. . . . An original consequence of the theory is that we may transpose the colors of a picture, like the tones of a musical phrase . . . ; the harmony persists with a different effect. It would be curious to construct a keyboard like that of a piano, with which colored screens could be caused to appear, thus playing 'airs' in color-harmony."

So much for the latest attempt to reduce the painter's art to mathematics. Regarding the most recent effort to do the same for music, M. de Launay says:

"M. Josset, the author of this method, who is a teacher of blind pupils at St. Jean de Dieu, has attained extraordinary results; for

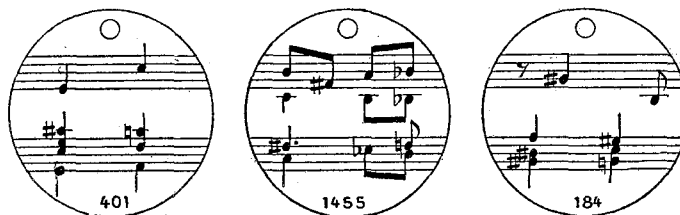


FIG. 2.—FRAGMENTS OF THE "PERPETUAL SYMPHONY."

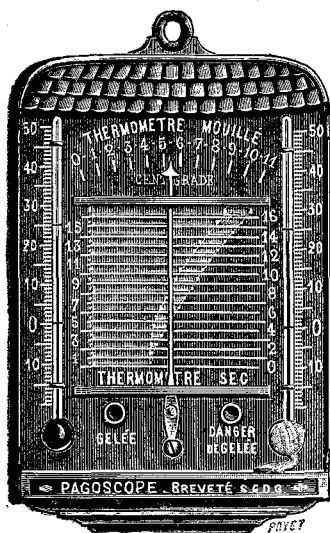
instance, the simultaneous improvisation by 80 musicians on a theme announced at random by an assistant, each of the musicians starting from the same point and developing the theme according to identical mathematical laws. Very rapidly, also, a child finds itself able to execute the most complicated transpositions and to give a deceptive imitation of an original composition in the most modern harmonies.

"As far as it can be understood, his theory takes cognizance of only 37 distinct sounds, which succeed each other at intervals of a fourth, and which he arranges around a circle to show that the order in which the sounds or chords follow makes little difference,

the arrangement running either from left to right or from right to left. The union of fourths and thirds constitutes all harmony. Every note of the fourths may serve as keynote and may always be resolved either to right or left in the circular sequence of tones. . . . The consequence of this system is almost absolutely to suppress the composer's initiative, since his starting-point, chosen at random, leads to an inevitable harmonic conclusion. There is no more music by such or such a composer; there is universal music, or what the author calls 'perpetual symphony,' and he thus is able to give us a collection of some hundreds of phrases containing three or four chords each, and to say: play there, in any order, in any direction, absolutely at random, with a few connecting notes, and you will have an harmonious composition. We play and we are much astonished to find that he is right!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PAGOSCOPE: A FROST-PREDICTER.

A DEVICE for foretelling, early in the evening, whether there is or is not to be a frost during the following night has been devised by a French meteorologist. It accomplishes its purposes by ascertaining whether or not the dew-point, or point where the deposition of moisture from the atmosphere begins, is near, together with a sufficiently low temperature to insure that the moisture shall be deposited in a solid form. The familiar device of a wet-bulb thermometer is employed, the rapid evaporation of water from the moistened bulb lowering the temperature, and the more so as the air is dryer and farther removed from the dew-point. An ingenious mechanical contrivance obviates the necessity of the usual mathematical calculations. Says M. Georges Vitoux, describing this device in *La Nature* (Paris, February 4):



THE PAGOSCOPE.

be fine have been ruined by frost in a single night! To prevent such a disaster various remedies of more or less value and ease of application have long been announced. But this is not all that is needed to protect young buds and tender shoots against nocturnal frost; we must also know when it is going to be necessary to use these remedies. We can not make smudges every night to protect the vineyards, nor can we undertake to cover up our garden-plants nightly. . . . The white frost usually comes, to be sure, on starry nights; but we should not forget that this is not always the case.

"The ideal thing would be to have a sure means of warning us that a frost is near. Then we could take all precautions demanded by the circumstances. This problem, which is not at all easy at first sight, is solved very neatly by a small instrument, very simple and very practical, devised by M. Bernel-Bourette. This instrument, which has been named the 'pagoscope' [Greek *pagos*, frost, and *skopein*, to discover], is an ingenious application of the psychrometer. Like this latter, it carries two thermometers, one wet and the other dry, fixed on the same board, which also bears a tablet divided by horizontal lines corresponding to degrees of the dry thermometer. In front of this is a pointer whose point traverses a graduated scale corresponding to the indications of the wet-bulb thermometer.

"To utilize the apparatus, some time before sunset . . . it is fastened to an isolated post about 50 centimeters [20 inches] above the surface of the ground. After about half an hour, the dry- and wet-bulb thermometers are in equilibrium and the observation may be proceeded with. To make it, after noting the temperature marked by the wet-bulb thermometer, the movable pointer is

brought to the corresponding figure on the scale to which it points. Then, reading the temperature as indicated by the dry thermometer, to see whether or not frost is to be expected in the course of the night, it is only necessary to see in what point the horizontal line corresponding to this temperature meets the movable pointer.

"If this point of intersection is found within the zone colored red on the tablet, frost is certain; if it is in the green, no frost is to be feared; if it is in the yellow zone, there is danger of frost.

"As for the determination, on the tablet, of these three zones—red, green, and yellow—it is easily done with the aid of a psychrometric table, by marking off on the horizontal lines, corresponding to degrees of the dry thermometer, lengths proportional to the different values of the dew-points for the different temperatures of the wet-bulb thermometer.

"This new instrument devised by M. Bernel-Bourette is, as may be seen, extremely simple and of real practical interest for the owners of vineyards, for gardeners, and for farmers in general."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHENCE COMES THE LIGHT OF THE FIREFLY?

IT is frequently asserted that the light of the firefly and the glow-worm is a mystery that science has failed to solve. That this statement is far from the truth, and that we know as much about this phenomenon as we can ever hope to know about any fact of nature, is asserted by Dr. T. Lamb Phipson, in an article on "The Light of the Glowworm," contributed to *Chambers's Journal*. In both these and similar cases, Dr. Phipson tells us, the light is given out, not directly by the insect, but by a secretion which has been isolated and studied. Says Dr. Phipson:

"The electric commotions produced by the *Torpedo* and the *Gymnotus* have been traced, in these fishes, to a special organ, a complicated structure connected with their nervous system, as they have been investigated with considerable success by modern electricians. In the same manner the phosphorescent organs of the glowworm and the firefly have, during the last half century, been the subject of numerous inquiries, but with somewhat less success, because in this case the organ itself has not been so thoroughly distinguished and described, and the light is not produced by this organ directly, but by a secretion which issues from it in the same manner as bile is produced by the liver or saliva from the salivary glands. This secretion has been called 'noctilucine.' It is a white, unctuous substance, devoid of structure, and drying up into thin, white, shiny films, like the mucine which issues from the body of the garden snail. It is probably as complicated in its chemical nature as are many other glandular secretions produced by animals higher in the scale.

"Noctilucine is produced not only by the glowworm (*Lampyrus*) and the firefly (*Elater*), but by the *Scolopendra*, a myriapod or centipede not uncommon in the soil of our rose-beds and on our garden-walks about the middle of the month of September; by the *Pholas*, a mollusk that bores into the woodwork of seaports and ships; and by the tiny *Noctiluca miliaris*, which is the chief cause of the phosphorescence of the waters of the English Channel; not to mention numerous gelatinous beings or polyyps. . . .

"It is more than probable that the peculiar substance noctilucine, which shines in the dark like phosphorus, is also produced by the decomposition of many organic substances—for instance, by the flesh of fish and by that of other animals; and I have recorded instances in which it has been observed on the skin of man himself in cases of illness, and in various animal secretions. I presume that it is also present sometimes in vegetable substances, such as potatoes, which show a phosphorescent light when they decay under certain conditions of temperature and moisture, and that it is the substance which causes the phosphorescence of certain fungi, such as the mushroom (*Agaricus*) that is not uncommonly met with in Italy at the foot of the olive-tree.

"In all cases where noctilucine is present it yields the same kind of spectrum. When subjected to what is termed 'spectral analysis' (that is, viewed through a slit and a prism) it yields a band of light extending between the spectrum lines E and F, which in the case of the brilliant fireflies of the West Indies will continue sometimes as far as the line C. In this spectrum we see neither

bright lines nor dark bands; it is what is termed a 'continuous spectrum.'

"That the light of noctilucine will affect a photographic plate can be put in evidence in the following manner: On a small cardboard box with a perforated lid, and having a sensitive photographic plate at the bottom of it, a glowworm is placed; and the whole being covered with a glass tumbler standing on two thick straws (so as not to exclude the air), it is left in a dark cupboard all night. In the morning it will be found that the image of the perforations in the lid of the box have been reproduced upon the photographic plate."

The writer describes the manner in which he first obtained noctilucine. He captured a number of the centipedes that secrete it and irritated them while they were confined in a glass dish, thus securing a quantity of the curious product. He goes on to say:

"With regard to the glowworm and fireflies being able, as it were, to extinguish their light at will, it is accounted for by the fact that the organ which produces the noctilucine is under the influence of the nervous system of these insects. It is well known how much, in the higher animals and in man himself, the secretions of the glands are under the control of the nerves. This is notably the case for the salivary glands, and the old expression, 'His mouth waters at the sight of food,' is an apt illustration. I believe that in the little *Noctiluca miliaris*, a tiny being in which no nervous system has yet been detected, and which causes the beautiful phosphorescence of the waves on our coasts, there must exist an organ which secretes noctilucine. These little melon-shaped animals, that are not so large as a pin's head, so long as they are quiescent come to the surface of the water and remain dark; but when the glass which contains the water is slightly struck with a pencil or the finger they sink down, and glow brightly like diamonds as they descend, as if their luminosity depended upon the movement and contraction of their bodies.

"In all these cases of animal phosphorescence, the production of the light appears to be due to the oxidation or slow combustion of the light-giving substance by the air causing the gradual decomposition of the noctilucine; but this substance will shine for some time under water, until all the air in that liquid is exhausted. It has been noticed that the eggs of the glowworm are luminous in the dark for some time after they have been deposited. The glands which secrete the noctilucine in the *Scolopendra electrica* are situated under the scaly rings of the centipede's body, like those which secrete the wax in bees. At a certain period of the year (about October) the common earth-worm (*Lumbricus*) is highly phosphorescent, especially those found in warm dunghills; and when their light is viewed through a spectroscope it also gives the spectrum of noctilucine which I have already described."

GRAVITATION AND THE BLOOD.

IF the blood in the human body obeyed the law of gravitation, would it not all run downward into the feet and legs? What keeps it up? According to Prof. T. Clifford Allbutt, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, London, and abstracted in *Nature* (February 16), this phenomenon is to be ascribed to what the lecturer called the "nervous governance" of the arteries. To this property and to their elasticity must be ascribed not only the proper distribution of the blood throughout the organism, but also a large saving in work and material, which is effected in the following manner:

"Several functions of the human body can not, save within small limits, work together. If we are digesting, we are not apt for thought; the Alpine climber is mercifully unable to worry over affairs—his mind is put into abeyance; and so on. Thus the arterial system, by the means of its nervous connections, contracting in some areas and dilating in others, automatically diverts its fertilizing streams hither or thither as needs arise. Moreover, it can enlarge or diminish its bed according to the total quantities of blood temporarily in circulation—a quantity which is very variable. By contracting the arteries in considerable areas and correspondingly dilating them in others, the fields of the various functions of the body can be used alternately, as we see in the irrigation of Alpine meadows. By the same means the very various pressures of the

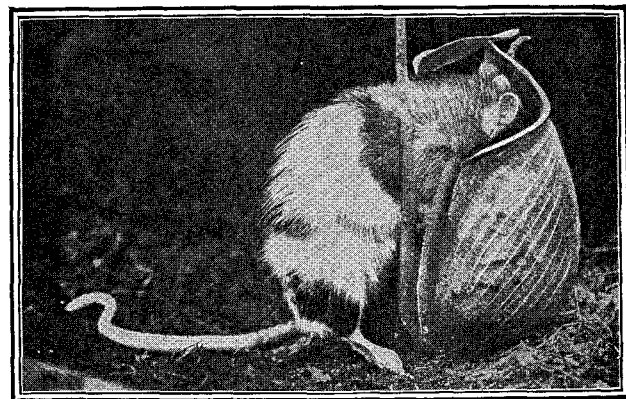
blood can be counteracted. When under muscular effort, for instance, the pressure is raised, a corresponding area outside the muscles is dilated, and pressure more or less equalized; thus the heart is enabled to do the most work with the least disturbance of stresses. So in a bath, cold or very hot, the crimping up of the large cutaneous areas is compensated by large dilatations in internal areas, and pressures return to the normal in two or three minutes. The chief area in which blood can be accommodated, and thus for a time put out of circulation, is a large abdominal area.

"By these considerations the lecturer was led to explain why the blood in the body does not drop down into our feet and legs, and leave the brain and other vital parts. Indeed, the blood has a strong disposition thus to obey the action of gravitation, and one of the events of approaching death is the falling of the blood into lower parts of the body, deserting the heart and brain. Obviously this is especially the case in upright animals, as in man chiefly, and in apes in some measure. It is by the vigilance of the nervous governance that the blood is held up, by the contraction of the abdominal vascular fields; and it is the failure of these mechanisms which appears as shock, syncope, or collapse."

A VEGETABLE RAT TRAP.

AN interesting collection of carnivorous plants in the University of Pennsylvania, including a pitcher-plant that may entrap so large an animal as a rat, is described by the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Buffalo Express*. He says:

"In an unpretentious looking building attached to the University of Pennsylvania, visited but seldom even by the students them-



A VEGETABLE RAT-CATCHER.
The spikes close on the neck of the rat.

selves, is one of the most remarkable collections of plants in the country. Visitors rave over the collection of orchids in this vivarium, but overlook, unless told about it, a corner where the plants that catch and eat their food like living animals thrive in a temperature that reminds one of a Turkish bath.

"These curious plants are to be seen in the very act of trapping and digesting their food. If you are lucky enough to be taken to the vivarium by one of the learned professors of the university, you will be introduced to the *Pinguicula caudata*, a small and modest-looking plant that has just been received at the vivarium. It has shy looks and a pretty flower, but it holds to insects with the tenacious grip of fly-paper, and in time absorbs them. All over the leaves of this pretty plant are dead insects that have been caught and are being slowly digested. A few of these plants placed on the table in a house infested by flies would, it is said, in time gather all the pests to its bosom and dine off their remains. Placed on the porch of a house, where mosquitoes are the chief annoyance, the *Pinguicula caudata* might prove a blessing.

"From the tropics has come the *Drosera dicholomo*, another of the 'eat-'em-alive' variety of plants. As a trap for the festive mosquito this plant is said to have no superior. Its appetite is unlimited, its ardor in the work of luring insects to their doom is tireless, and it is ready for business by night or day, for so far as the observations in the vivarium go this death-trap for flies requires no sleep. Its sole diversion is to eat, and its only item of diet is insects. In the tropics, it is a useful plant. Could it be naturalized here, an object that the experiments at the university vivarium intend to achieve, if possible, it would be no less a blessing to

tortured humanity in the dog days than its rival as a fly-catcher, the *Pinguicula caudata*.

"But the most extraordinary of all these tropical plants are the nepenthes. The name is from the Greek, meaning removing sorrow. It has been applied to a magic potion, calculated to banish the remembrance of grief and enliven the spirits. The word is now used figuratively to express any remedy which gives rest and consolation to an afflicted mind. The humorist who named the plants at the vivarium nepenthes did so because they settle once and for all the troubles of any living thing that comes to drink from the pitcher-like structure that is suspended alluringly from each leaf. Having captured the thirsty one, the plant eats it at its leisure.

"The innocent looking fluid with which the pitchers of this plant are filled is not water but a stupefying liquid that numbs the senses of the rat, mouse, or roach that seeks to assuage its thirst. Having stupefied the intruder, the plant prevents its escape by closing the entrance to the pitcher. In the lid of this curious receptacle are two spikes, in appearance like the fangs of a rattlesnake raised to strike. These spikes close with a deadly effect on the neck of the rat who has inserted his head in the pitcher. Even if he does not succumb to the effect of the drug he has imbibed, he is unable to withdraw his head from the trap because of the spikes that have penetrated his neck. In time, according to those who are familiar with the habits of this strange plant, the prisoner is drawn into the interior of the pitcher. Juices are employed to dissolve the body, and in time the creature is absorbed, and goes to nourish the plant at whose cup the victim came to drink.

"According to the keeper of the vivarium, a close study of the habits of this plant shows that it is subject to loss of appetite, just as human beings are. Since being in captivity, so to speak, it has eaten less than report says it is accustomed to in its native habitat. The longer it remains in the artificially heated atmosphere of the vivarium the less it seems to want to eat, altho there is no sign that it suffers from this voluntary deprivation. Food that it has captured from the live stock that makes its home in the vivarium remains undigested in the pitchers for a long time. Where once the merest touch would electrify the plant into life and cause it to close its fangs in search of a victim, the uncanny thing now languidly and leisurely responds.

"There are a number of these nepenthes now planted in the vivarium. They are a source of never-ending interest to the botanists who visit this adjunct to the biological department of the college. To what use they could be put in this country is not apparent. As rat, mouse, or roach traps they would doubtless be invaluable to any household, but the temperature at which the house would have to be kept to insure the plants living would make their presence the greater of the two evils."

THE INADVISABILITY OF MEDICAL JESTING.

THE medical press does not take kindly to the recent notoriety attained by Dr. Osler through his age-limit remarks as quoted and commented on by the daily papers. Making due allowance for yellow journalism, they seem to be of opinion that the speaker himself was not without fault. *The Medical Record*, which calls Dr. Osler's statements "jocose remarks which have been taken with unexpected seriousness by the press," objects particularly to what it terms "his old-time witticism regarding the uselessness of men past the so-called prime of life." It says:

"The subtle humor of this statement becomes apparent when we remember that Harvey was born in 1578, and published his work, 'Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis,' in 1628, when he was fifty years old; that Lister was born in 1827, and was close on to fifty years of age when he began to convert the medical world to the principles of antiseptic surgery; and that, while Koch was born in 1843, and was within one year of forty when he discovered the tubercle bacillus, even the least appreciative of his admirers will admit that he has done some good work since 1882. George Washington, on whose birthday Dr. Osler promulgated his belief in infant prodigies, was over forty-three years old when he was appointed commander of the Continental Army, and was fifty-seven when made first President of the United States. Columbus was about forty-six years old when he discovered America. Bacon, Kepler, Shakespeare, Milton, Oliver Cromwell, Robert Fulton and Morse all added to the sum of human achievement long after

they had passed the dead line of forty years. Osler published his first medical book when he was forty years old."

American Medicine takes Dr. Osler to task somewhat more seriously and on broader grounds. It says, editorially:

"It is true that the energizing discoveries and forces of the world are usually made and launched by the younger men. But there is another function and duty quite as valuable to humanity as discovery—more valuable, one may say, because discovery is bound to come soon or late, and by one mind if not by another. The history of discoveries shows that they are practically made generations and perhaps centuries before the world accepts them. Their acceptance and utilization are, in a word, delayed by prejudice. By whose prejudices? Solely and simply by those of the elder men. They have passed the energizing and discovering time of life, and alas, they have not learned wisdom. Their true function is that of judgment, guidance, and advice; and almost without exception the older men, the so-called leaders of the profession, do not pronounce right judgment, do not guide expertly, do not advise correctly as to what and where is medical truth. It was 22 years after a clear-headed old farmer, who had been driven to practise vaccination by many years of observation of facts, had demonstrated the value of the measure—it was 22 years before Jenner dared to inoculate the Phipps boy. . . . The opposition of Liebig and other leaders to the theory of micro-organisms kept the world in ignorance of it for a generation. The work of Morton in the discovery of anesthesia, of O. W. Holmes in that of puerperal fever, of McDowell and of Sims in gynecology, as well as of almost all discoverers, was killed as long as possible, and in exactly this way, and precisely by the elder men, the leaders, the judges, the official spokesmen of the profession. If inclined to be ironically humorous, one might suggest that a lecture to our brother elders might well be devoted to a criticism of their evident dereliction in this duty. Dr. Osler blames old men for being no longer young, a foolish criticism at best, and too indiscriminately made, because much of the energizing work and many of the great discoveries have been made by men over 40; but he fails utterly to say a word against their wretchedest fault—the rejection of new truth that the young have discovered."

Regarding the reported "chloroform" statement, which, it will be remembered, Dr. Osler repudiates, the same paper says:

"Since the profession of medicine stands as the guardian of human life, there is something of a shock to even the most careless that a representative of the profession should speak in favor of shortening the term of life as a routine measure. The Anglo-Saxon race particularly is exacting in its standards of dignity, sympathy, and insight for the physician, in its demands that he individualize, not generalize, in his measures. An utterance from a leader in the profession reflecting on the usefulness of existence beyond a certain period comes with depressing force to the sensitive, reacts with doubt and distrust upon the general profession. As a serious utterance it would be pessimistic in its every tendency; as a jest it is foreign to the genius of the profession, worthy only of the professional joker or the notoriety seeker."

Pyromania—an Impulse to Burn Things.—That there is a special form of mental disorder that leads to acts of incendiarism is asserted by Dr. Raoul Leroy, a French physician, who names this state "pyromania." Says *The Lancet*:

"The mental state of such incendiaries, says Dr. Leroy, is peculiar and characteristic. They are weak-minded and are often members of families in which epilepsy, insanity, or alcoholism occurs. Reference is made to the fact that among the peasant population of Normandy, where alcoholism prevails to a high degree, juvenile crimes of the nature of incendiarism are common. These feeble-minded delinquents are prone to set fire to buildings or other objects in revenge against their owners or in some cases merely to amuse themselves with the spectacle. A few cases, says Dr. Leroy, suffer from the influence of an obsession which irresistibly impels them to such acts, such cases forming a special form of insanity to which the term 'pyromania' is applied."

True cases of pyromania show themselves for the first time at puberty, and Dr. Leroy concludes that morbid heredity may result in a brain liable to disorder and readily provoked to morbid impulse on the occurrence of this critical time in mental development.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MR. ROCKEFELLER AND THE CLERGY.

THE old question of the propriety or impropriety of accepting so-called "tainted" money for religious purposes has become the subject of animated discussion in church circles, as the result of a protest recently made by Massachusetts Congregational ministers against the acceptance of a gift of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller to the American Board of Foreign Missions. The reasons for the protest appear in a petition addressed to the board and signed by the Rev. James S. Williamson, of Haverhill; the Rev. Dr. Reuben Thomas, of Brookline; the Rev. David Evans, of Cambridge; Mr. George P. Morris, of the Boston *Congregationalist*, and nearly forty others. This petition reads as follows (as given in the *Boston Herald*):

"The public prints of the week ending March 18, 1905, report a gift of \$100,000 to the foreign missionary society of the Congregational churches from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the head of the Standard Oil Company. This company stands before the public under repeated and recent formidable indictments in specific terms for methods which are morally iniquitous and socially destructive. The church is the moral educator and leader of the people, and in order to fulfil this calling with freedom and effect it must stand entirely clear of any implication in the evil it is set to condemn. The acceptance of such a gift involves the constituents of the board in a relation implying honor toward the donor, and subjects the board to the charge of ignoring the moral issues involved.

"We, the undersigned, therefore protest against any action by which our church may even seem to be compromised, and we plead with the officers of the board to decline the gift of Mr. Rockefeller or to return it if it has been accepted."

Dr. Thomas declares that at the meeting at which this petition was drawn up the opinion seemed unanimous that the acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's gift would be "a silent indorsement of a notorious individual way of making money by overriding law and crushing out individual competitors," and that "in the present state of public opinion religious societies ought not to be compromised." Mr. Williamson is quoted as saying:

"It is not the way of the Christian Church to convert the heathen with money robbed from the people. The Standard Oil Company is so conspicuous for its corrupt methods that the money offered can not be considered, and if it is soiled we do not want it. Mr. Rockefeller, in his social life among friends and neighbors, may be a very genial, companionable man. In the immediate circle of his family he may be faithful, pure, upright, and loving.

"But Mr. Rockefeller is president of a corporation which, in its business methods, stands condemned by the best thought of the republic as an enemy of its life. In commercial life he is a monstrosity, in civic life social dynamite.

"Until he repents sufficiently of the past by either reforming or leaving the said corporation and making restitution so far as that is possible, the Christian Church had better ask him to keep this money and allow the conversion of the heathen abroad to tarry till we can send the message of light and love by power not publicly convicted of crime."

New York clergymen take widely differing views of the issues at stake in this controversy. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is glad that the whole question has been raised. He urges that "the effect of accepting the gift from Rockefeller would be to strengthen his moral status in the community"; and adds:

"If the charges against him are true, it would be better not to strengthen his moral status. It would be better, in fact, to have the people frown upon him. Assuming that the charges are just, if the acceptance of the money would tend to create a sentiment in favor of his methods of raising money, the acceptance would be harmful, for there is nothing we need more than a strong public sentiment of approval for good actions and disapproval for bad."

On the other hand, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur considers the action of the Massachusetts clergy "an insult to Mr. Rockefeller's generosity"; and the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of

the Manhattan Congregationalist Church and recording secretary of the American Board, says:

"The duty of the board is simply to accept the gift and dispose of it according to the purpose for which it was made. This is the board's duty, for the simple reason that the board is not the recipient or beneficiary of the gift, but merely the agent to effect a transfer for parties wishing to make gifts for charity. It has no more of a moral problem than an express company, when it undertakes to carry a package from one address to another.

"Moreover, from still another point of view, the board has no moral question to consider in accepting money for charitable purposes, whatever its origin. For the board is only the trustee for the poor or the heathen for whom the money is intended. That the board is only the trustee would be upheld by the common law in court. As trustee, then, the board has no right at all to refuse to accept or manage money already, by the act of the donor, belonging to the beneficiaries. The board itself is not a beneficiary. Only 1 or 2 per cent. of the gifts goes to it, in order to pay the expense of maintenance and the disposition of the money.

"All the rest goes to the foreign heathen. They alone are the beneficiaries, and it is for them alone, and not for the board, to refuse to accept the money, if they feel any moral scruples as to the method by which it was acquired.

"It would be preposterous, obviously, to require credentials as to the business straightness of every one wishing to make a gift for charity. You simply can't tell how money has been earned. If you attempted to find out, you would bring to a standstill the machinery of good things. Charities would stop. As I say, it is only the beneficiaries who have the right to refuse a gift. The trustees, in case they object to taking charge of a certain gift, have only the option of resigning their positions."

The same differences of opinion are manifest in the comment of the secular press. To the *New York Times* it seems "an excess of scrupulosity to refuse for an unquestionably good purpose money about the source of which the almoner merely has his doubts." The *New York Globe* says:

"Has money morality? Is it possible to taint it? A dollar in its life runs to and fro on many errands. One day it is with a philanthropist, the next day with a thief. Does it take on the quality of the man in whose pocket it reposes? The rich young man of the New Testament, who it is to be presumed had acquired his property unjustly, was ordered to sell what he had and give the proceeds to the poor. Was Jesus less sensitive on a point of morality than these Boston clergymen? If it is improper to receive this Rockefeller money for mission purposes, then, of course, there must be sin in accepting it for any purpose. Impliedly the property by which it is represented should be destroyed. Is this good political economy? What would be left in the world if this rule were rigidly applied? We have before us simply another of the old anthropomorphic fallacies. The qualities which relate to human nature can not be imputed to things. Things are neither innocent nor guilty."

Arguing from an opposite point of view, the *Philadelphia Press* expresses its conviction that "the church which lives to serve mankind will not suffer in any particular for refusing to make even a remote and justifiable alliance with an agency which it believes is without scruple or moral restraint in the promotion of its selfish purposes"; while the *New York Evening Post* comments:

"For the board to accept Mr. Rockefeller's gift, affirm the protesting ministers, would subject it to the charge of 'ignoring the moral issues involved.' What are they? Note, first, that court records and evidence taken at legislative inquiries make out against Mr. Rockefeller a *prima facie* case of cool and repeated defiance of the laws of the land. *Prima facie* proof of his having committed perjury is also accessible to all. And that the methods of the company with which his name is identified have been, as the protest recites, 'morally iniquitous and socially destructive,' we suppose no careful and honest student of its history will deny. The simple question is, then, are gifts from such a man, when not made openly by way of expiation, to be hailed or to be refused?

"It is eminently a case in which to call in Monsieur Distinguo. The moral questions involved can not be put into rigid and ready-made pigeonholes. Every candid man is bound to admit that here,

too, circumstances alter cases. An endowment of scientific research, for example, might be taken without demur from a criminal rich man. . . . But when we enter the Christian Church, the ground whereon we stand is holy, and all the excuses with which men may be shod elsewhere should be put off their feet.

"The reason is that Christianity is nothing if not a religion which strikes through appearances to reality. No gilded shams, no pious frauds, can fail to be shriveled by the test of the teachings of Christ. It is their high function to tear away the wrappings in which custom and convenience encase our comfortable sins, and expose them in their naked ugliness. . . . Effectively to denounce evil is to denounce evil men. The best way for the pulpit to recover its hold is to give the Pharisees a breathing-space, and aim at some of the shining marks of our own day. Hence we feel that the Congregational clergymen who have registered their solemn protest against taking Mr. Rockefeller's money for converting the heathen have done their best to stem the rising tide of heathenism at home."

In spite of the storm of protest aroused, the members of the Prudential Committee of the American Board are unanimously in favor of accepting Mr. Rockefeller's gift. They point out that the Baptist Board of Missions some four years ago accepted \$250,000 from Mr. Rockefeller and that Oberlin College has also accepted \$100,000 from him. In the present instance the money was solicited. It is the consensus of opinion among the members of the committee that the American Board is not an institution for reforming the private character of individuals who may give it money, and that it cannot be within its jurisdiction to form a board of inquiry to investigate the business methods of such donors.

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PALESTINE.

FOR fully half a century the Nile and the Tigris-Euphrates valleys have almost entirely monopolized the attention of the biblical archeologist. Only lately Palestine, a country hitherto closed by the decrees of the government to the pick and spade of the investigator, has become accessible to antiquarian research. A leading participant in new excavations in the Holy Land, Prof. Dr. E. Sellin, of the University of Vienna, publishes in the *Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift* (Erlangen) an account of the work and its significance for the Bible student. He says in substance:

With the exception of a few spasmodic efforts, all the systematic archeological work in the chief of Bible lands has been done only within the past ten or a dozen years. In 1890-92 Flinders Petrie and Bliss laid bare a large part of Tell Hasy, the old biblical Lachish, in Southwestern Palestine, and the ruins of seven cities were here found one upon the other. In 1894-97 Bliss was at work near Jerusalem and extended the researches of Warren and Guthe still further. In 1899-1900 Bliss and McCaister discovered the remnants of four old castles on four elevations in Southwestern

Palestine, some dating back to the Canaanite period and others to the Roman. Since 1902 the British Palestine Exploration Society, which has been working at Tell Abu Shushah, some three hours east of Joppa, has been rewarded by rich results and has succeeded in uncovering the ancient city of Gezer, which, according to the Bible, was given to Solomon by his father-in-law, the King of Egypt. In the same year the Academy of Sciences in Vienna, with the assistance of the Austrian Government, sent out the present writer at the head of an expedition, which has been at work at Tell Ta'annek, the site of the biblical Taanach, in the plains of Megiddo. Here a city was laid bare which, during the period between 2000 and 600 B.C., passed through many vicissitudes, and was at one time protected in four places by castles. During the year 1903 the German Palestine Society, under the management of the experienced Dr. Schumacher, the German consul, has been working at Tell-el-Mutesellim, the site of the ancient Megiddo, with excellent results.

The result of these researches, so far as biblical problems are concerned, can be summarized in the following way:

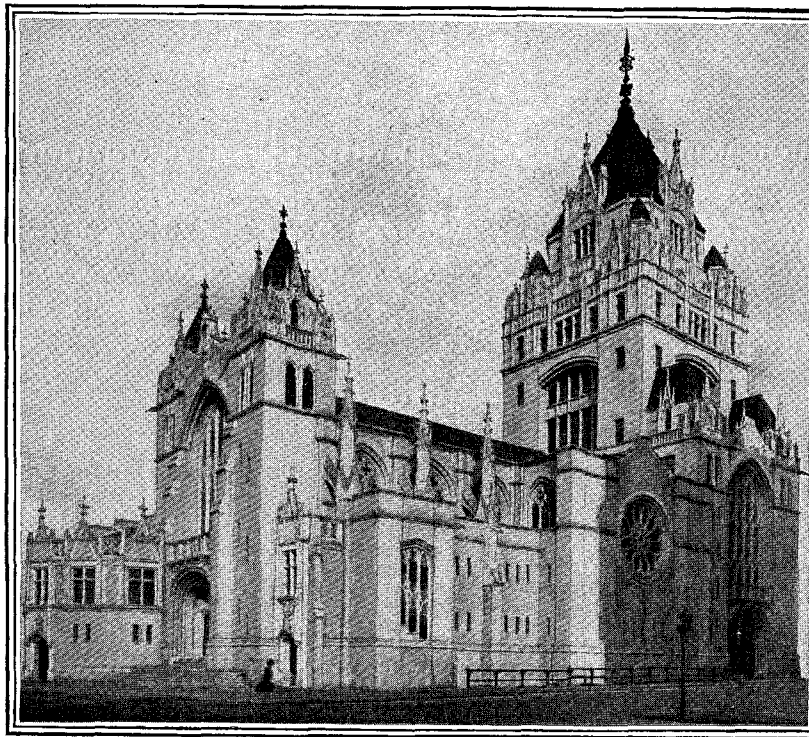
1. It has become clear that during the period from 2500 to 1700 B.C. there existed a native type of culture and civilization in Palestine, clearly marked in the different products of the ceramic arts found, as well as in vases and other decorative work. This type of culture is sharply distinguished from the Babylonian, which later made itself felt in Palestine, and also from the Egyptian and the Phœnician, which appeared at subsequent stages.

2. Evidences of an Israelitish period begin to appear about the year 1200 B.C., and samples of the utensils, potsherds, vases, etc., of this time are at hand, with peculiar red-brown decoration on some of the crockery. During this period Babylonian influence has practically disappeared, but the influence of Egypt is still noticeable, Egyptian amulets and figures of gods being found in goodly number. To sum up: In the Canaanite period, Babylonian, Egyptian, and Phœnician influences are to be detected in Palestine. In the first half of the Israelitish period the dominant influence is Egyptian; in the second half, Phœnician and Greek influences are most prominent.

3. The excavations in Palestine have surprised us by furnishing accurate data regarding the Canaanite religion; and the better one becomes acquainted with it, the more clearly one perceives the contrast between the Israelite and Canaanite beliefs, the former seeming to have developed in a more or less direct antithesis to the latter. The results of the investigations in this respect can be summarized in the statement that the Canaanites have become for

us people of flesh and blood. We realize that the Bible pictures this people and their religion in a manner that is historically correct; and, indeed, the naturalistic and superstitious character of their religion is made the more obvious. Now we can understand better than ever the life-and-death struggle in which the Israelitish prophets engaged in warring against this religion. No bridge could have spanned the gulf between the two creeds.

It is true that in external religious observances, in rites and ceremonies, there was a certain similarity between the religion of Israel and that of the people who ethnologically were their kith and kin; but the spirit of the two was totally different, and Israel's religion could only thrive by adopting an attitude



Copyrighted 1905, by A. F. Bradley, New York.

THE NEW BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

Declared to be "the first church adapted to modern conditions." It contains about 100 rooms and can house 5,000 people in ten simultaneous meetings.

of antagonism toward all the religions that surrounded it. A phenomenon emphasized in the Bible-Babel controversy, namely, a certain external similarity between all the leading religions of Western Asia, is also to be noted in this connection. But Israel, in appropriating these common forms, gave them an entirely new and different spirit, which can only be attributed to divine revelation. The religion of Israel is not one of a kind, not even the best of a kind, but the only one of its kind. It is *sui generis*, and the claims of the Scriptures are fully corroborated by the researches in this new archeological field.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A "CONGREGATIONAL CATHEDRAL" IN NEW YORK.

THE methods of aggressive Christianity in our day are notably illustrated in the completion and dedication of the new Broadway Tabernacle in New York. This remarkable edifice is a veritable "cathedral of Congregationalism in America." It has cost a million dollars, and its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, already anticipates a million-dollar endowment fund. The Rev. Sydney H. Cox, an assistant pastor, who writes of the new church in the *Boston Congregationalist* (March 4), says:

"The Tabernacle is the embodiment of a Congregational statesman's dream of three years ago. Dr. Jefferson read that dream to his people at his fourth anniversary. Then he read it to his trustees, men of civic influence, intensely busy, conservative and constructive, and with little time to study the details of religious progress and impending changes. The dream was bold, yet less startling as one analyzed it. Supreme faith in a great leader secured consent to its fulfillment. The dream was next read to an architect, whose associates acknowledge that he has fine visions and big achievements untrammelled by traditionalism.

"The dream is realized in a splendid temple of pale buff brick and pale gray terra cotta. It embodies, as it ought, the great Puritan idea of an imperial religion, an ever-present Sovereign. It provides for the realization of the Pilgrim historic ideals. It has cathedral proportions and comprehensiveness. . . .

"The general scheme is late French-Gothic, the tower construction reminding one somewhat of Trinity Church, Boston. It is a pioneer destined to have many followers, and the first church thus adapted to modern conditions. The church is not a 'sky-scraper.' It is comparatively low (that it may be a striking contrast to surrounding tall buildings), with a magnificent nine-story parish house at the rear, comprised in a tower, rising majestically with its red-tiled roof 190 feet above the pavement, the lower part measuring 80x50 feet. The floor space in the tower building is nearly 35,000 square feet. The entire Tabernacle has about 100 rooms and can house 5,000 people in ten simultaneous meetings, none of which can interfere with the others."

Sixty-five years have passed since the old Broadway Tabernacle, "the mother of New York Congregationalism," was founded. To quote further from Mr. Cox's article:

"From its birth it has always succeeded, because of its unusual proportion of stalwart men. It gave \$2,000 to help found the Church of the Pilgrims, the mother of Brooklyn churches, and antedated Plymouth and Clinton Avenue churches by seven years. It was born in a revival and lives to-day in the spirit of its foster-father, the great Charles G. Finney. It was organized with seventy-nine members, and had as its first pastor Edward W. Andrews, from 1841-44, who increased the membership to 350. At one time 10,000 people sought to hear his great lectures on the Second Advent. Mr. Andrews died only ten years ago.

"With the coming of Joseph P. Thompson in 1845, the Tabernacle assumed the national importance it has since retained. He

grasped the purpose of the church, which was 'founded to reach the masses of unchurched people,' and made it a center for every good cause, civic or religious, that needed rallying. When Garrison could speak nowhere else, the Tabernacle was opened to him. The Thirty-fourth Street edifice became known as 'Liberty Corner.' Hence it has always been draped with the national flag at great festivals. When, after twenty-six momentous years, Dr. Thompson resigned, the membership had increased to nearly 600.

"In 1872 William MacKergo Taylor crossed the Atlantic, and for twenty years was one of the greatest of pulpit orators and expositors of Scripture, and one of the best-loved men this country has ever seen. The Tabernacle was lifted to yet higher levels. In ten years 947 members were added, and annual pew rentals reached \$37,000. Dr. Taylor laid great emphasis on missions, for which he collected half a million dollars. He laid the foundations of the Church Building Society. . . .

"After three vigorous pastorates, during which he had caused the building of twenty-three other churches, Dr. Henry A. Stimson became the pastor, . . . and in 1898 Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson was called from Chelsea, Mass. He found about 350 active members and a difficult situation. Slowly and surely the wisdom and tact, the intellectual power and spiritual discernment of Dr. Jefferson have welded together all the elements of the church, until to-day it is one of the strongest organizations in the country."

The program outlined for the new Tabernacle is interesting as an indication of the ever-broadening scope of American church life:

"As it is the oldest Congregational church, so the best representatives of the denomination must be brought from various parts of the world to deliver their messages. Thus a part of the endowment scheme will be used, that modern prophets may proclaim the social, biblical, historical, or evangelical truths they have received from God. Pilgrim Hall will always be open at nominal expense, that the world's workers may discuss social and industrial problems.

"A part of the endowment will permit the annual rendering of the finest music, vocal and instrumental. The great oratorios will be sung by large choirs, accompanied by splendid orchestras. In time there will be

four Sunday services; the first, at 9 A.M., with free seats for those who can not worship later. . . .

"There will be the month for students at the beginning of the academic year, expository addresses on the Bible, special services for the seasons of the year, and evangelism will be proclaimed at all times. . . . As to missions, all our six societies and several others have received offerings averaging about \$20,000 per year, and naturally their representatives will speak. . . .

"Over the main entrance, on Broadway, is a bas-relief representing the Sermon on the Mount. Even so Broadway Tabernacle is sitting at the Master's feet, that each disciple may learn how to win the lost, and 'that it is not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.'"

THE ALLIANCE OF THEOLOGY WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT HARPER'S conviction that "the solution of religious problems must come from our great universities" (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, December 3), is evidently shared by Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of the Union Theological Seminary. In a paper read before the International Congress of Arts and Science, in St. Louis, last September, and now printed in *The Educational Review* (New York), President Hall defends "a plea for the recognition of theology as a university discipline, rather than an ecclesiastical discipline," and expresses the hope that



THE REV. DR. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON,
Pastor of the newly dedicated Broadway
Tabernacle.

religious problems may be studied, in the future, "in a place beyond the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts and the limitation of sectarian subscription." That ecclesiastical authority in the domain of religious thought has served its purpose, President Hall does not deny. "I am interested simply in pointing out," he says, "that there is a place, apparently a large and desirable place, for the teaching of theology under conditions of emancipation from ecclesiastical control and of correlation with the other great disciplines of the university." He goes on to say:

"The teaching of theology in an atmosphere exempt from ecclesiastical tests represents the treatment of a great science according to the canons most revered in modern university life. Its major interest is truth in the region dealt with by theology. It holds no brief on behalf of a certain point of view; it is under no anterior commitment to maintain a given system, fixed by objective authority; it is under no temptation to forestall inquiry, for the protection of consistency; it is not repelled by the manifoldness, nor limited by the dogmatic urgency, of sectarian opinion, but rather welcomes the same, believing that all honest efforts to apprehend truth contribute, whether by weakness or by strength, to the ultimate disclosure of its absoluteness."

From this point of view it appears that, "without discriminating against local and sectarian schools for ministerial training, it is desirable that there be also an adequate recognition of the teaching of theology in the circle of university scientific pursuits over which churchly authority has no jurisdiction." To quote again:

"Men think, think for themselves, and altho their thinking may issue in results substantially identical with the standards of orthodoxy, it may be regarded as probable that the strongest minds in the future will prefer to reach those results by independent investigation and apart from a commitment in advance to conclusions defined by authority of the church."

"If this be so, a place must be found where such minds, the choice product of noble and liberal culture, can pursue research in the science of theology without disloyalty to their own sense of mental honesty and equally without the discomfort of living under ecclesiastical censure. It is contrary to reason that one should be made to feel, even by indirection, that it is reprehensible to be fearless and free in the study of the most sublime of all the sciences. The way out from this difficulty is in the more intimate alliance of theology with the university; in the alignment of theology with the other pursuits of the university; in the more general interchange of work on the part of students in the affiliated schools of the university. Thus may there develop a sympathetic theological culture, ripened and deepened by contact with other disciplines, in distinction from a segregated tenure of dogmatic opinion."

President Hall lays eloquent stress on the gains that he believes would result from such a proposed alliance of theology with the university. "There is no conservatism of revealed religion," he says, "more pronounced than that which comes through unrestricted liberty of research; there is no warmth of devotional life more constant than in those whose worship is not under the law of a churchly commandment, but in the liberty of the Spirit." He emphasizes the need of non-ecclesiastical leadership in the "age-movement" toward church unity, and in the problems that issue from the needed philosophical reconstruction of the idea of religion. His concluding words are as follows:

"The authoritative ecclesiastical interpretations of Christianity, Protestant and Catholic, were made and imposed prior to the philosophical reconstruction of the idea of religion, and under a state of deficient knowledge of the non-Christian world. They rest upon a world-view now, in many important particulars, abandoned. They contain no adequate provision for elements in Oriental religious experience that have now become a part of ascertained knowledge. The East is opening its reserves of intellectual and material power before the eyes of an astonished West. It is unfolding a capacity for heroic devotion, a depth of religious insight undreamed of by those who constructed theological symbols founded on erroneous assumptions concerning the non-European races."

"If truth be homogeneous and incapable of self-contradiction, there must be an interpretation of Christianity as the absolute religion, made in the light of the ascertained religious experience of the world, if the function of Christianity in the world and its message to the ethnic faiths are to be conceived and stated adequately. To demand that this shall be done in schools controlled by ecclesiastical authority is to demand relatively an impossibility. Where the conscience of the ecclesiastical court is in honor bound to enforce the terms of a theological interpretation incompatible with later knowledge of psychology and history, the schools within its jurisdiction are in honor pledged to conformity in their teaching. . . .

"To interpret to the world the religion of the Son of God in terms of this spirit and essence, and, while honoring the sects, to rise above them into the undivided inheritance of Christian truth, this, and more than this, is involved in the teaching of theology in an atmosphere exempt from ecclesiastical tests."

PRAYER AND POLITICS.

SEVERAL hundred Philadelphia clergymen and laymen met recently to discuss municipal conditions and to suggest remedies for what is regarded as a degrading alliance between the police and the vicious element of the city. As a result of evidence submitted, a committee of eight ministers and laymen was appointed to bring the facts in the matter to the attention of the mayor. It was also decided to pray for deliverance from civic ills, and prayer was subsequently offered, at a stated time in all the affiliated churches, for the mayor and the chief of police.

This incident has led to comment, both favorable and unfavorable, in the religious press. The Philadelphia *Lutheran* says:

"Prayer, like all things sacred, can be brought into relations that tend to defeat the very object it has in view. When it is advertised, as would be some theatrical event (for which the newspapers of Philadelphia doubtless were more responsible than the clergy); when some individual is singled out for whom the prayer is to be offered, and, after threatening him with impeachment, is given to understand that the courts of heaven are to be invoked in his behalf; when those very prayers are paraded before the public in cold print and made the subject of critical inspection; when occasion is thus needlessly given to unbelievers and scoffers, and even sensible men both within and without the church, to interpret even the sincerest motives in a false way—prayer becomes an insult to intelligence and a caricature of the Christian religion. It, of course, is not so intended; but that is its effect upon the outside world. In our judgment it was a most unfortunate performance (we refer chiefly to the wretched publicity given it), and one that is likely to do more harm than good."

The Living Church (Milwaukee, Prot. Episc.) comments:

"God does not require prompting. The spiritual force inherent in prayer does not depend upon mapping out a line of action for Almighty God. The fundamental error of Christian Science is that it serves an ultimatum upon Almighty God, requiring a certain exact manner of action on His part; in place of the filial prayer of the son to his Father, who is better able to direct the channel in which the answer to the son's prayer may take, than is the son to suggest it. Others than Christian Scientists may easily fall into a like error. The test of a righteous prayer is to be found in the condition attached by our Lord himself: 'Nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done.'

"We are thoroughly in earnest when we say that we believe that Satan may possess, and does sometimes possess, a group of men or a whole municipality in such wise that their common action is controlled for his diabolic purposes. We thoroughly believe that prayer and fasting are right spiritual forces to be directed against such diabolic possession. We believe that such prayer should leave God to reveal its answer. We believe that it is the duty of Christian people thus to pray, and that they are conspicuously neglecting that duty to-day.

"And we feel that the very least of sensationalism, of parade, of publicity, of criticism of individuals, should attend such common prayer."

FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE PEACE JAPAN DOES NOT WANT.

JAPAN will consent to no peace that would leave Russia in a position to renew the struggle in the Far East at the end of another ten years. That is a point much insisted upon by English organs which are in a position to understand the Japanese state of mind—organs like the *London Statist*, *Times*, and *Standard*. "Russia," observes the *London Statist*, "we may safely assume, will not sit down quietly under her defeat. She will set to work to



IVAN—"Why do you wear your orders and decorations on your back?"
THE COSSACK—"Because otherwise the Japs would not see what a distinguished man they have before them!"

—Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

reorganize her army, reconstitute her navy, and, generally, to make ready for another struggle." That is the very contingency, thinks the *London Post*, against which Japanese diplomacy must provide in the conclusion of any terms of peace. Japan, adds the *London Economist*, must have "guaranties" that Russia will not renew the struggle in the near future. But the matter is put most bluntly by the *London National Review*:

"It is not surprising that with their past experience of Russian diplomacy the statesmen of Tokyo should be highly suspicious of overtures from St. Petersburg, all the more since a distinguished Russian admiral has been so obliging as to explain that it is all-important for Russia to patch up a provisional peace so as to be able to prepare to resume the contest under more favorable conditions. We have no knowledge as to what terms Japan may be willing to accept, but the one essential condition of any settlement is that it should be of a permanent character. It must contain guaranties precluding the possibility of any recurrence of the present terrible war. As Japan has borne the whole burden of maintaining the independence and integrity of China and the policy of the open door, it is to be hoped that the advocates of those policies—the United States, and above all Great Britain, who is the ally of Japan—will abstain from offering embarrassing advice as to what terms the Mikado's Government should or should not accept. Japan has paid the piper. It is hers to call the tune. She alone can decide as to what her national interests require. In any case we may be confident that she will be too shrewd to allow herself to be entangled in sham negotiations set on foot not with the object of putting an end to the war, but merely to gain time."

The sore point with Russia, as the London newspapers view it, is the Japanese hint at an indemnity. This, according to the *London Mail*, is objectionable to Russia because it "proclaims" her "humiliation" to the world.

French newspapers insist that Russia can not "efface herself"

from the list of great Powers by accepting any such terms as Japan is alleged to have put forward recently. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) urges this point with emphasis. The *Temps* (Paris) says that Japan is being encouraged to "make excessive demands" by the course of recent events. The mouthpiece of the French Foreign Office recently went into the whole subject of Russia's attitude to peace and said:

"That Russian policy in the Far East has been imprudently conducted, that it has been both aggressive and reckless, affording numerous pretexts to Japanese boldness without meeting it adequately in measures of resistance, does not imply that the historic law which Russian policy has obeyed in seeking a free outlet to the sea no longer retains its force. It does not follow that Russia can submit to being pushed back and sundered from the Chinese seas by an invading neighbor who is displaying at this moment in Korea how she interprets in her own case that respect for the integrity of nations which she recently accused Russia of not observing as regards China."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "STRIKES" OF THE INTELLECTUALS IN RUSSIA.

STUDENT strikes are not unusual in Russia, but in the past they have seldom been frankly political and revolutionary. Ordinarily they are directed against police interference with the activities of academic life and the suppression of student organizations and freedom of teaching. The present strike, extending to all the higher institutions of learning in St. Petersburg and other university centers, was directly due to the January tragedy and the Government's general policy. It was voted with substantial unanimity, by the twenty-five hundred students who attended the meeting called to discuss the situation, and had the indorsement of most of the instructors and assistants. It followed the "strike" of the lawyers of the capital, who refused to plead or argue cases in the courts because of their dissatisfaction with the course of the Government.

The press, with few exceptions, sympathizes with the "intellectual" strikers, tho it is cautious in expressing this sympathy. The *Novoye Vremya* has protested against the action of the instructors and students, and has opened its columns to letters of protesting professors and students. One of the professors writes:

"After what has happened, no one will venture to contradict me in saying that in five years, if not even sooner, we shall find one fine morning that not only the universities and schools, not only the government departments, museums, libraries, theaters, etc., not only the lawyers, engineers, physicians, but even the churches have gone on strike! I assert that if things remain as they are in our educational system and in society, this will inevitably take place."

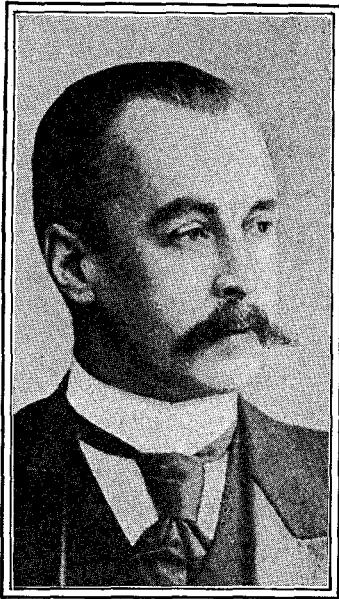
The professor attributes the whole trouble to the "spiritual anarchy" prevailing in Russia; but he suggests no remedies. Editor Souvorin thinks that the summoning of an elective national assembly will put an end to this anarchy, and he boldly advocated this measure even before the Czar's rescript was issued. Other writers believe



PRINCE MESTCHERSKY,
The reactionary editor of the St. Petersburg *Grazhdanin* and a personal friend of the Czar.

that the assembly will not pacify the revolted "intellectuals" unless the entire educational system is reorganized on a basis of freedom and independence.

One of the most remarkable articles provoked by the students' strike is that of the ex-minister of education, G. E. Zenger, a liberal thinker. Writing in the



THE MAYOR OF MOSCOW,
Prince Galitzin, who is said to be active as
a liberal reformer.

Novoye Vremya, he favors the abolition of the government monopoly of higher education. The lesson of the time, he says, is the need of free and private universities under government supervision, but not dependent upon government support and not identified with bureaucratic management. The Government, he says, has been suspicious of science and culture and has concerned itself with the political opinions of the professors and students. This was a mistake. It meant ignorance and discontent. It made education revolutionary. He goes on to say:

"I anticipate the objection that it is dangerous to permit persons not in government service to teach freely the university subjects. Frankly, to me it is a matter of indifference whether he who lectures on my left is the Duke of Alva and he who holds forth on my right is Marat, so long as the former teaches botany, say, and the latter Sanskrit grammar. Indeed, I should rejoice to think that, instead of engaging in butchery, these persons were devoting themselves to useful science."

The ex-minister hopes the new spirit will be reflected in the policy of his successor in the department of education, and that free private universities, with the right to confer degrees, will be allowed. He thinks that Russian society will provide ample means for educational facilities, and intimates that if his advice is not accepted no self-respecting professor and few self-respecting students

will consent to accept a status of subjection to police and political control.

The advanced liberal *Rousskaya Viedomosti* of Moscow says that the strikes of the intellectuals prove the bankruptcy of the whole system of repression and supervision and espionage. It advocates radical reorganization of the universities and freedom of teaching and organization. If universities were independent, it says, politics would not affect them and there would be no motive for "intellectual strikes."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A DEFENSE OF ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

ASSASSINATION is "the basis and guaranty" of every "national and popular" right in the empire of the Czars to the same extent that Magna Charta is the basis of constitutional liberty in England, asserts an anonymous writer in *The Monthly Review* (London), who argues the point with a wealth of historical detail suggesting intimate acquaintance with the workings of Russian institutions. "In the year 1801," he says further, "a short time after the Czar Paul had been strangled in his bedroom by the high officers of his circle, a Russian nobleman wrote to Count Munster, 'Despotism tempered by assassination is our Magna Charta.' This saying has become famous throughout the world, and it is only too true, for if we look closely into Russian history we find that assassination is a national institution in Russia." "These are fatal but none the less true words," thinks *The Anglo-Russian* (London), organ of the Russian refugees in England, and much current comment in European newspapers may be summed up in the same terms. This is a very regrettable circumstance to *The Spectator* (London). "Christianity is hypocrisy if assassination is declared excusable by provocation." It avers:

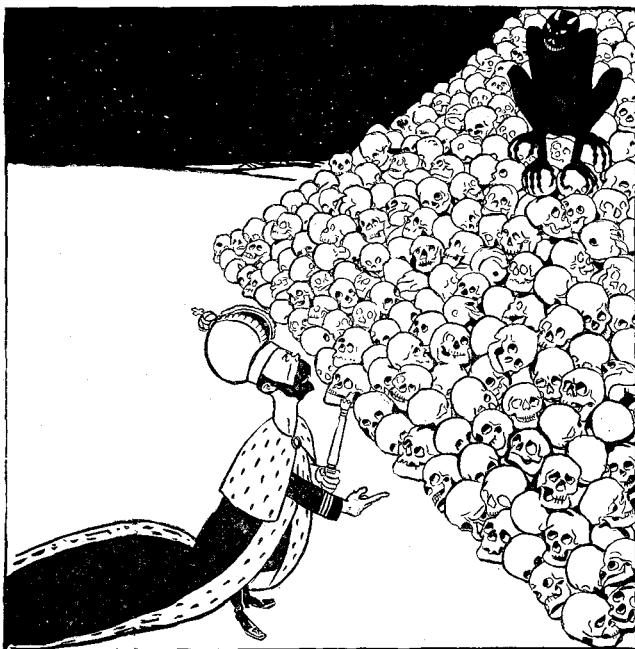


GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

He is said to have gone incognito to France or Germany to avoid the bombthrowers.

"Even if the Czar were himself killed, all his rights would, in the opinion of those who uphold the autocracy—that is, in the opinion of the whole army and of a majority of the peasantry—pass to his child, for whom some regent would fight by the use of the same weapons as those now employed, with this additional energy imparted to them, that they would be used on behalf of the innocent, on whose future millions would rely with hope. There are Russians, we believe, who declare that their only trust is in a change of dynasty; but even they can not hope to secure that result by successive hand-grenades. It is insurrection they must rely on, or military revolt—that most dangerous and detestable of political weapons—or passive resistance to general taxation, the refusal of supplies by a vote of the unorganized people, which so far as we know no revolutionary party, however just its cause, has ever yet secured. Of those three chances, which one is brought even a little nearer by a policy of murder, that at the most for some sixty individuals brings the thought of death a little closer to their fears?"

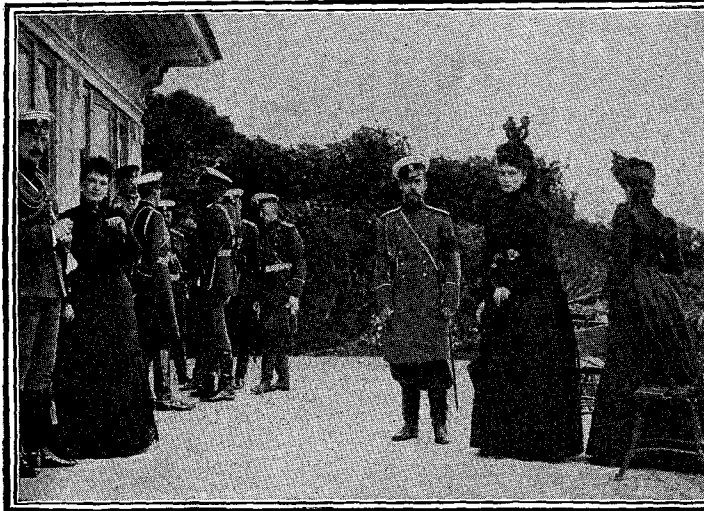
The most noteworthy feature of assassination as practised in Russia to-day, thinks the *Paris Temps*, is the "sort of understanding" which exists between the party of assassination and the advanced liberals. "The revolutionary party has decided not to put aside its weapons," adds the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "It has



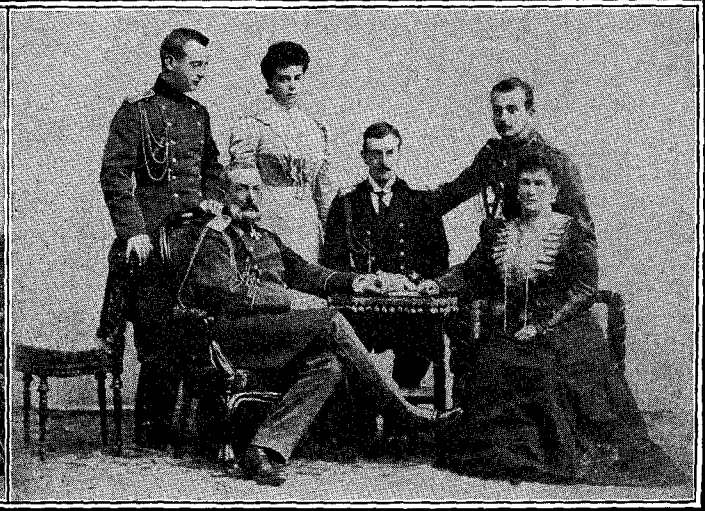
DAHOMEY IN RUSSIA.

THE CZAR—"A fine pyramid—all made of the skulls of my faithful subjects. Now I'm as good as the King of Dahomey."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



THE CZAR AND CZARINA, GRAND DUKES AND GRAND DUCHESSES AT TSARSKOE-SELO.



GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR AND HIS FAMILY.

A DYNAST AND HIS KINSFOLK.

undertaken a fight without quarter, and it will not hesitate to resort to the most terrible methods to attain its ends." Other European dailies are still more explicit in forecasting the operations of the party of assassination in Russia. The very familiarity of the Russian mind with such political phenomena, remarks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, will leave it unmoved by future events of the kind. The *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung* predicts that the autocracy will become stronger than ever in Russia because assassination must provide it with a list of martyrs. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) protests against the notion that the Russian masses regard assassination as a constitutional "safety valve." "Never and nowhere," it says, "can and will a right-thinking statesman, to say nothing of an adherent of Christianity, utter the slightest word of excuse for an assassin." "The *Kreuz-Zeitung* had best not mention Christianity in connection with this subject," replies the Socialist *Vorwärts*. "It must surely esteem the great English poet Milton a true Christian, and yet he, like so many other adherents of Christianity, defended and proclaimed the murder of tyrants."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

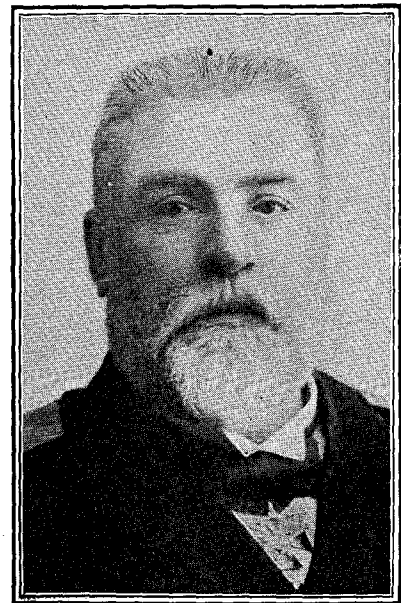
THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR COMMAND OF THE SEA.

FEW more significant debates have taken place of late in any European parliament, says the *London Times*, than that which resulted in the decision of the French Chamber of Deputies recently to put into effect a policy of increasing the navy of the republic "which will keep French naval power in the same relative position toward that of Germany as it occupies to-day." "It is not to be denied," observes the London daily, "that the resolve of France not to allow the balance of naval power to be further affected by Germany to her own disadvantage does give point to the question how far and how long Germany will be able to hold her own in a competition which her own action has done so much to intensify." "We are of opinion," replies the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* to this, "that if ever the day should come—we seek it not—when our navy will have to show of what it is capable, the world will experience the same surprise it had in the case of our army." It copies into its own editorial columns, "with thanks for the well-meant advice," these remarks by the *London Times*:

"After all there is a limit set by financial endurance to the defensive preparations which any Power can afford to make. 'However strong you may be,' as the late Lord Salisbury once said, whether you are a man or a nation, 'there is a point beyond which your strength will not go. It is courage and wisdom to exert your strength up to the limit to which you can attain; it is madness and

even worse if you allow yourself to pass that limit.' That is a salutary warning to all countries in these days of growing expenditure. It now rests with the German Reichstag to determine which way wisdom and which way madness lies in view of the fixed resolve of England and France to maintain their respective positions on the seas."

The German Reichstag must add more than ever to the German fleets, says the *Leipziger Grenzboten*, exponent of the gospel that in the case of Germany "our future is on the water"; but the Socialist *Vorwärts*, the radical *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) take quite an opposite view. The agitation for an expanding navy must "discredit Germany," thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, to which the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* replies that an "adequate" navy is an "essential instrument" of German policy. But the resolve of the French Chamber that "France will meet Germany ship for ship" means, according to the *London Outlook*, that Germany is quite out of the struggle for command of the sea:

REAR-ADMIRAL NEBOVOSTOFF,
Commanding the squadron which was to have reinforced Rozhdestvensky.

"The determination of France to maintain her lead at sea is serious enough in itself to counteract the vast relief with which, beneath a politic show of regret, the Germans have watched the singeing of the Emperor of Russia's beard. Even if it were merely a trial of financial strength between France and Germany, the issue for the latter, with her limited capital and the financial defects of her financial machinery, would be doubtful for at least two decades. But an attempt by Germany to reduce the naval gap between herself and France would be something more than a duel of resources. . . . Nor is it France alone that is turning the balance definitely against him [the German Emperor]. Mr. Roosevelt has wrung from Congress within the past week substantially all that he asked for; and the Wilhelmstrasse has now to face it as an unescapable fact that within a few years America will possess the third, and possibly the second, largest navy in the world."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IMMINENCE OF A MACEDONIAN OUTBREAK.

A UNITED intervention of the European Powers, supported by "a bloodless naval demonstration," is the only practicable method of solving the immediate problem in the Balkans, insists the *London Speaker*, mouthpiece of those elements which, as the *London Times* fears, are "giving countenance" to the idea that "the revolutionary movement has anything to hope" from just such action as *The Speaker* urges. *The Times* is concerned at "the disastrous results which might ensue if the Macedonian bands supposed that a change of ministry here [in Great Britain] would mean an active policy in their favor," to which *The Speaker* replies that "the phase of repression has already begun" in Macedonia. "Sooner or later it must provoke repression, to be followed in its turn by massacre," adds *The Speaker*, "a provocation which will find Bulgaria armed and produce at length the war which all the Powers profess to dread." Nor is this a solitary voice. "The Macedonian welter is so chaotic that Bulgaria feels that sooner or later she must be drawn into a war of liberation," asserts the *Manchester Guardian*. "Some months ago she contracted a loan and ordered a large consignment of quick-firing guns. Tardily and with difficulty Turkey decided to follow her example." This *The Times* feels compelled to admit as a practically correct view of the possibilities. "We know that both Bulgaria and Turkey are re-arming themselves," it says, "and that, generally speaking, there is a good deal of electricity in the air." However, the *London Standard*, while confessing that "we can permit ourselves no illusions as to the gravity of the position," points out:

"No special responsibility rests upon us. Our obligations are those common to all the signatory States. It is true that progress under the agreement which confers a mandate upon Russia and Austria, as the Powers, geographically and politically, most concerned for the restoration of order, is distressingly slow. But that is the inevitable law when the cumbrous machinery of the concert has to be employed. We should only make confusion worse confounded if we sought to carry out some ameliorating scheme of our own under the jealous eyes, perhaps in the teeth, of the other European nations. We should be confronted with the sullen obstruction of the Ottoman Porte, and, worse still, the ineradicable enmities of the various sections of the Christian population. Some day, it must be hoped, a Christian Governor may be enabled to essay the task of appeasement. For the present, those whose sympathies are with the sufferers of all creeds and races in the conflict that has darkened many a century can best aid by discouraging the plots of the Bulgarian and Armenian conspirators. While the Sultan has to squander his revenues in maintaining a huge army of occupation, it is vain to look for that reconstruction of the system of local finance which confessedly lies at the base of all salutary reform. We admit that misrule has produced the disaffection, but the disaffection aggravates and perpetuates the misrule. Is there never to be a break in the vicious circle?"

Notwithstanding the *London* daily's statement that "no special responsibility rests upon us," the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) fears that "if the desired result can not be attained in this manner [Russo-Austrian action] England would herself propose other and more far-reaching measures. When we reflect that for a long time the British Government has been impelled by a powerful and excited public opinion to intervene itself in the direction of Macedonian autonomy, it will be understood that everything would be re-adjusted afresh and in the most acutely embarrassing manner if this eventuality were permitted to come about." The *Paris Temps* has this conception of the present difficulties:

"The Powers insist upon reforms in Macedonia. The Porte does not refuse to effect them. It has, indeed, never refused anything, for it is known that the Porte is not niggardly in making promises. It contents itself with replying simply that all this will be very expensive and that it must increase its resources. This increase of its resources it thinks of obtaining by an addition of three per cent. to the duties levied upon imports from abroad. Thus the Powers are confronted by a dilemma. There will be either no increase in import duties and thus no reforms, or else there will be

reforms and in that case an increase in import duties. To the humanitarian wish to improve Macedonian conditions is opposed, it will be noted, the selfish desire to pay to the Turkish customs no more than has been paid hitherto. Ottoman diplomacy, which is practical diplomacy, has no doubt of the success of this operation."
—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH PRESS ON THE RESULT OF THE ROZHDESTVENSKY INVESTIGATION.

"GUILTY but blameless," is the gist of the findings of the five admirals who investigated Rozhdestvensky's action in firing upon the British fishing fleet in the North Sea, thinks the *London Outlook*, and it echoes much current London press comment when it remarks that the official report is "amateurish and lacking in that precision which obtains in the domestic law of every civilized country." It is glad that Rozhdestvensky is convicted of firing upon harmless fishing-smacks "without justification," and that he is deemed to have been "neglectful in sending assistance to his victims"; but it complains that "neither his capacity nor his humanity is impugned," while "it follows that he will not be punished." "If the British Government and people call that satisfaction," chimes in *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "we can only say that for folk 'in deadly earnest' they are uncommonly easily satisfied." "The Russian fleet has been adjudged to be guilty of error, of uncontrolled fire discipline, and of inhumanity to boot," says the *London Globe*. "The question now arises, what action will the Czar take to redeem his promises and rehabilitate the reputation of his navy?"

But the findings are in the main satisfactory to leading English dailies. "We should be the last power in the world unduly to fetter the admitted right of men-of-war to take proper steps to secure their own safety," declares the *London Times*, "and we must welcome the finding of the commissioners that even the very stringent orders issued by the Russian admiral with this object were not in themselves excessive." "It establishes the British case," says the same daily again; "inasmuch as it [the report] declares that there was no complicity on the part of the British trawlers, it fixes the responsibility of the cannonade on Admiral Rozhdestvensky and describes his proceedings as not being justifiable. Last, but not least, it plainly states that there were no torpedo-boats present on the Dogger bank on the night of the incident." "An example has been set to the world which, tho it can not prevent wars," thinks the *London Telegraph*, "can at least limit their number." "The result is not only actual peace but substantial justice," thinks the *London News*. "Substantial justice has been done," concedes the *London Leader*. "A definite vindication of the rights of neutrals," remarks the *London Post*. To the *London Standard* there seems "one matter for regret" in that "the award was diplomatically designed to end the whole business quietly with the minimum of unpleasantness," which is likewise an aspect of the findings very galling to the *London Chronicle*. "If every rash act and hideous blunder on the high seas," it says, "is to be excused a combatant fleet on the simple plea of an error of judgment, and to be on that account immune from censure, a new terror will be added to navigation, and a terror from which we, as the first maritime nation, have most to suffer." "On all essential points," notes the *London Mail*, however, "it is now clear the verdict is in favor of England."

POINTS OF VIEW.

ON WITH THE DANCE.—"There shall be no peace till Russia repents and sues for it," says the *Tokyo Jiji*. "We can carry on the struggle with convenience for two or three years yet and even more."

RUSSIA'S BEST FRIEND.—"The Russians must thank the Japanese for their coming emancipation," declares the *Tokyo Asahi*. "The Russian soldiers are martyrs, but in losing they are really winning freedom for their children."

THIS BOX OF CIGARS

We want to send you a sample box of La Reclama Examiner Havana Cigars without any cost beyond that of postage and package.



FREE TO YOU

There is no charge whatever attached to these trial cigars. We know from experience that a trial will make you a permanent customer.

WE will forward free of all cost a sample box of La Reclama cigars to any Havana cigar smoker who will send us his business letter-head or business card, accompanied by the coupon properly filled out, that is printed in the corner of this advertisement.

Our sole object is to demonstrate that there is not a smoker in this country whose cigar needs cannot be supplied with better value for less money than from any other source, by purchasing direct from our Factory at Wholesale Prices.

We are the originators of the "Direct from Factory to Consumer" plan. Its success was wonderful and now has imitators. With our La Reclama cigars we originated the plan of "Shipping on Approval." The result was successful beyond our expectations. Trial shipments have been satisfactory except in rare cases, and with but few exceptions always resulted in permanent customers.

With such demonstrated success we now, to introduce our Examiner Cigars, make this original and startling offer of a sample box absolutely **FREE**. Your receiving and smoking them does not obligate you in any way as the trial box is free of all cost. We simply want you to try them, knowing from experience that *the cigars themselves* will make you a steady customer.

**We Want
Every Smoker
In The
UNITED STATES
To Know LA RECLAMA
CIGARS**

We are so certain of our ability to please the taste of discriminating smokers that we have determined to bear the entire expense of proving to you the luxury and economy of La Reclama Examiner Havana Cigars.

We are so positive that the free trial box we will send your patronage hereafter, that we make this extraordinary offer. **Cigar dealers are excluded from this offer.** It is extended to **responsible individual smokers only who have not yet tried our cigars.**

Is it worth your while to secure better cigars for half the price you pay the storekeepers? Is it worth your while to save the expense of traveling salesmen? Is it worth your while to save the profits of the jobber and retailer? Is it worth your while *not* to be assessed for the bad debts many of the latter pile up with other manufacturers?

The cigars we will send you are from our regular stock. They are the same High Grade Cigars we are selling to thousands of satisfied customers in all parts of the country. Every stage, from the leaf in the field to the stamp on the box, has the careful personal supervision of trained experts. It will be a revelation to you to know the values we have to offer.

We know that our Examiners (\$5.00 per 100) are better than many cigars sold three-for-a-quarter at retail. Our customers tell us these Examiners beat any 100 cigar they can buy elsewhere.

We make 30 different styles of Clear Havanas at Money-Saving prices. Our Smokers' Guide and Chart tells Why and How.

Year in and year out we get thousands of testimonials from all parts of the United States:

Supt. of Large Mfg. Co. of Springfield, Mass., writes:—I have smoked cigars for 45 years and have used some brands for years at a time, but never have found any that suited me as well as La Reclama. I believe them better goods than I have been paying \$20 per 1,000 more for. I also found them uniform in flavor, all free smokers, with a nice, sweet aroma.

Prominent Jurist of Wallace, Idaho, says:—I have been smoking your cigars for nearly three years continually and have never had occasion to find fault with a single box. I take pleasure in recommending them to my friends and acquaintances and they are universally pleased with them.

The Postmaster of an historical town in New Jersey reports:—Have been smoking your cigars for the past two years and I must say they have proved eminently satisfactory in every respect, and your prompt shipment and business methods are highly commendable.

LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY
1895 FIRST AVE., NEW YORK CITY

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Refer.: Union Exch. Bk., Fifth Ave.; Bradstreets; Dun.

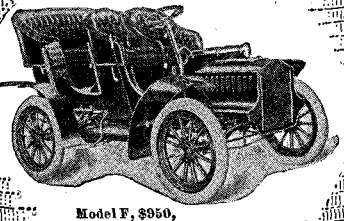
LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY,
1895 First Ave., N w York City.

L. D. 2

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE, all charges prepaid, a sample box of La Reclama Examiner Cigars. I enclose my business letter-head or business card and ten cents to cover postage and package.

The color (strength) I prefer.....
Name of Cigar I usually smoke.....
My Name.....
Address.....
City and State.....

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.



Model F, \$950,
f.o.b. Detroit

HOW DOLLARS ARE SAVED WITH A CADILLAC

Among all automobiles the Cadillac stands pre-eminent for its low cost of maintenance. Simple, durable, common-sense construction makes it truly the "Car of Economy."

Because of simplicity of power-development and efficiency of transmission there is practically no energy lost in the Cadillac—a feature which alone reduces by a big percentage the cost of fuel, lubrication, etc.

The Cadillac mechanism is designed with a view to making it virtually *trouble-proof*, with the result that the liability of damaging the motor or its connections through a mistake in manipulation is reduced to a minimum. Absolute control at all times and under all conditions is maintained more easily—with fewer things to think of—in the Cadillac than in any other machine. This means that the Cadillac is the safest, the most reliable and most easily operated of all motor cars.

Model F—Side-Entrance Touring Car shown above, \$950.
Model B—Touring Car, with detachable Tonneau, \$900.
Model E—Light, stylish, powerful Runabout, divided seat, \$750.
Model D—Four-Cylinder, 30 h. p. Touring Car, \$2,800.

All prices f.o.b. Detroit.

Write for Catalog A D, and address or nearest dealer, where you can see and try a Cadillac.

CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

KLIP-KLIP

BEST EVER MADE

A perfect manicure. Quick, easy, simple and strong.

The Original, made in German silver, 25c.

Klip-Klip, Jr., nickeled, 15c. At dealers or mailed. Accept no substitute.

As heretofore, made only by

KLIP-KLIP COMPANY.

Send 4c. in stamps for book, 5-8 Clinton Ave. S.,
"How to Care for the Hands." Rochester, N. Y.



Makes the nails beautiful, round and smooth.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

- "Constance Trescott."—S. Weir Mitchell. (Century Company.)
- "Nick of the Woods."—Robert Montgomery Bird. (A. L. Burt Company, \$1.)
- "The Unwritten Law."—Arthur Henry. (A. S. Barnes & Co., \$1.50.)
- "Two Argonauts in Spain."—Jerome Hart. (Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.40 net.)
- "Modern Advertising."—Ernest E. Calkins and Ralph Holden. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50 net.)
- "Barham of Beltana."—W. E. Norris. (Longmans, Green & Co.)
- "My Poor Relations."—Maarten Maartens. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.)
- "Langbarrow Hall."—Theodora W. Wilson. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.)
- "The School of Life."—Henry van Dyke. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$0.50 net.)
- "At Close Range."—F. Hopkinson Smith. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)
- "Return."—Alice MacGowan and Grace MacGowan Cooke. (L. C. Page, \$1.50.)
- "Windsor Castle—A Story of Henry VIII."—Wm. Harrison Ainsworth. (A. L. Burt Company.)
- "Fanciful Tales from Legends of the Adirondack Indians."—Kate Brewer. (Neale Publishing Company, \$1.)
- "The Light of Faith."—Frank McGloin. (B. Herder, St. Louis, \$1.)
- "Ready Money."—George H. Knox. (Personal Help Publishing Company, \$1.68 net.)
- "On Life's Threshold."—Charles Wagner. (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1 net.)
- "Christmas Carol."—Charles Dickens. (Macmillan Company.)
- "My Little Book of Prayer."—Muriel Strode. (Open Court Publishing Company.)
- "Helca Sandwith."—E. U. Valentine. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)
- "The Freedom of Life."—Annie Payson Call. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.25 net.)
- "Through Isle and Empire."—Robert d'Humières. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.40 net.)
- "The Way of the North."—Warren Cheney. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.50.)
- "Chess-Humanics."—Wallace E. Nevill. (The Whitaker Ray Company, \$1.50 net.)
- "My Lady Clancarty."—Mary Inlay Taylor. (Little, Brown & Co.)
- "The Lodestar."—Sidney R. Kennedy. (Macmillan Company.)
- "A Diary from Dixie."—Mary Boykin Chestnut. Edited by Myrta Lockett Avery and I. D. Martin. (D. Appleton Company, \$2.50 net.)
- "The Piano and Organ Purchaser's Guide." (The Music Trades Company, \$0.25.)
- "Dodge's Advanced Geography." (Rand, McNally & Co.)
- "Songs: 'Um Die Holzbank'; 'Sweetheart Sigh No More'; 'O, Thou Afflicted.'"—William Lewis Glover. (Clayton F. Summy Company.)
- "Songs: 'Cupid Swallowed'; 'Legacies.'"—Mildred J. Hill. (Clayton F. Summy Company, \$0.50 each.)
- "Lullaby."—Rossetter G. Cole. (Clayton F. Summy Company, \$0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

"In the Heights."

(JOHN R. PROCTER.)

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

One who this valley passionately loved
No more these slopes shall climb, nor hear these streams
That like the murmured melody of dreams
His happy spirit moved.

He knew the sudden and mysterious thrill
That takes the heart of man on mountain heights.
These autumn days that flame from hill to hill,
These deep and starry nights.

O vanished spirit! tell us, if so may be,
Are our wild longings, stirred by scenes like this,—
Our deep-breathed, shadowless felicity,—
A mocking, empty bliss?

No answering word, save from the inmost soul
That cries: all things are real,—beauty, youth;
All the heart feels; of sorrow and joy the whole;
That which but seems is truth.

This mortal frame, that harbors the immortal.
Mechanic tho it be,—in our life's fires
Turns spiritual; it becomes the portal
Where through the soul aspires.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.



True heating economy.

The home builder discredits the best value of his property at the very start unless he puts in steam or hot water heating.

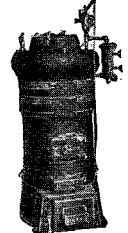
AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

bring a quicker transaction at a higher price in the event of sale or lease of the property.

Meanwhile they produce true heating comfort for the owner, protect the family health, reduce his fuel bills, require no repairs, are dustless, simpler to run than a parlor stove, and they outlast the building.

Unlike stoves or hot-air furnaces, our Boilers and Radiators are made upon the unit or sectional plan, so that if the building is made larger, or the rooms altered (65% of all buildings are rebuilt) extra sections or parts may be readily added or removed. Hence, to buy IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators is an investment—not an expense.

Whether your building is OLD or new, SMALL or large, farm or city, send for our booklet (free) "Heating Investments Successful."



AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Dept. 32. CHICAGO

IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

HEATING

The "PIERCE" SYSTEM OF STEAM and WATER HEATING.

has been installed in thousands of homes, churches and public buildings. It means true economy in heating. Do not experiment with unknown, untried systems. Such practice is costly and unsatisfactory. Write for booklet explaining our perfect system of Heating and Sanitary Plumbing.

PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MFG CO.,
Dept. C, Syracuse, N. Y.
Manufacturers Heating and Sanitary Goods.

PLUMBING

BEST LIGHT

Places an Independent, Portable gas plant at your service. It makes and burns its own gas and produces a more brilliant light than electricity or acetylene. It costs but a trifle to maintain. No Grease, Dirt, Smoke or Odor. Agents Wanted.

THE BEST LIGHT CO., 92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.
Owners of Original Patents.

The soul's existence in this human sheath
Is life no more than is the spirit's life
In this wide nature whose keen air we breathe;
Whose strife arms us to strife.

And they are wise who seek not to destroy
The unreasoned happiness of the outpoured year.
To him, the lost! this vale brought no false joy,
And therefore is most dear.

Wherever in the majesty of space,
Near or afar,—but not from God afar,—
Where'er his spirit soars, whatever grace
In his, whatever star,—

The aspirations and imaginings
That in these glorious paths his soul sublimed,—
They are a part of him; they are the wings
Whereby he strove and climbed.

Nature to man not alien doth endure;
His spirit with her spirit is transfused;
On this high mystery dream the humble-pure,
The mightiest poets mused.

The white clouds billow down the blowing sky,
Then, O my heart, be lifted up, rejoice!
The trumpet of the winds, to that wild voice
Let all my soul reply!

—From the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The Belated Crown.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

Some long-beleaguered portal broken down,
When no defender walks the silent town;

Some home-bound sailor drowning in the storm
Where gleams the window of his cottage warm;

A steadfast lover, drawing to his breast
The dead that all his days he ne'er caressed;

Sordello's too belated victory;
The stricken Nelson, master of the Sea;

Spent Ladas, reaching for pride's sprig of bay
As Death the unapplauded wins the day.

In such things, Life, we find our tangled fate,
Who read and know and love thee—when too late!

—From *Harper's Magazine*.

The Czar Forgives.

By F. EDMUND GARRETT.

["In my solicitude for the working classes . . . I am convinced of their honest sentiments . . . and I pardon their transgression."—The Czar to the select deputation of survivors of January 22.]

"Alas, my erring brother!"—thus Cain, while Abel bled,—

"How far, in this deplorable affair, you were misled! I grant you honest sentiments. Your prayer, tho not a crime

Per se, became flagitious by the facts of place and time.

To vent that prayer in public—close to me—was bound to prove

A cause of trouble, costing me some effort to remove. . . ."

(There was no Cossacks then. One had to execute one's own

Administrative Orders with a club or jagged stone. There was no shooting by platoons to military bands, And the blood which cried aloud was apt to soil the slayers' hands.)

"But that is past. I let no painful memories intrude. Repose in the caress of my profound solicitude. Die happy! I . . . forgive you."

Earth took a deeper stain
With that, and Abel sank beneath the clemency of Cain.

As Cain acquitted Abel of criminal intents—
As Herod scorned to nurse a grudge against the Innocents—

As Catherine de Medici forgave the Huguenots—
And kind Breadalbane buried the transgression of Glencoe—

Second-Hand Theological Books

LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY
Send list of "wants" and we will quote. Write for new catalogue.

THEO. E. SCHULTE, Mgr., 132 E. 23d St., New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

KRANICH & BACH



GRAND AND UPRIGHT

THE career of a Half Century of successful piano making and the testimony of almost Fifty Thousand satisfied customers.

ESSENTIALLY a Home piano—remaining equally good from childhood to old age. "In style" wherever good taste furnishes the home. A piano to grow fonder of every year. A piano built entirely (every part) by its makers in their own factory. The only piano wherein the action is equipped with our remarkable Spiral-Spring Automatic Adjustment—the only effective preventive against unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS in exquisite natural wood cases. Very convenient instalment terms. Write for Number 52—the handsomest piano catalogue ever issued.

KRANICH & BACH.

East 23rd Street, New York City

PIANOS

The SEAL of QUALITY



The Whiting watermark on fine writing papers has the same significance as "Sterling" on silver. Insist on having

WHITING'S PAPERS

For Fine Correspondence

and realize the satisfaction to be derived from the use of a perfect writing paper of unsurpassed texture and superior surface.

WHITING PAPER COMPANY

New York Holyoke Chicago
Philadelphia

A Train Load of Books

BIGGEST BOOK HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY FAILED

We bought its entire stock of new and up-to-date books. We are closing them out at a discount of from 50 to 90 per cent. of regular price. These are sample prices:

\$1.50 late popular copyright novels at 38 Cents
The 38 cent list includes such titles as "David Harum," "Alice of Old Vincennes," "The Call of the Wild," "Grandstark," etc. "Encyclopedia Britannica," regular price \$34.00, our price \$7.75. "Balzac's Complete Works," 32 vols., regular price \$50.00, our price \$18.50. "Dickens' Complete Works," 15 vols., our price \$2.25.

Practically any book or set of books you want, at a fraction of the retail price, while they last. Get our bargain list before ordering. Write for it to-day.

Clarkson & Cooper, Dept. 18, Chicago.

Agents can make 200 per cent. selling our books.



STOP FORGETTING!

THE KEY TO SUCCESS

HOW TO REMEMBER

Write to-day for this wonderfully interesting, illustrated 32-page Booklet, telling all about the fascinating DICKSON METHOD—absolutely guaranteed to improve your memory—Sent FREE.

DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY, 754 Kimball Hall, Chicago

WANTED—Editors, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us. Weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

So Nicholas the Clement of his tenderness forgives
The crime of death in those he slew, of life in whose
lives,
Men, women, children—all who trod that bloody pil-
grimage;
His mercy, like the Cossack whip, regards not sex or
age;
The muddying of the Neva is not pressed against the
Lamb,
And whom the Wolf forgot to spare he yet forbears to
damn.
Forgiveness—ah, benignant grace that makes the
angels smile!
Small wonder if a listener's lips were something wried
the while.
Henceforth, when loving subjects tell the trophies of
his line,
What gifts to Russia warranted each Vicegerent
divine,
How this made war, and this gave peace, that freed
the peasant-slave:
"And Nicholas the Second—what did *he* give?"
He . . . forgave.

—From the London Outlook.

Service.

BY ANNA H. BRANCH.

If I could only serve him,
How sweet this life would be!
Last night I dreamed my darling
Alive—returned to me.

I brought him from the cupboard
The things he liked to eat:
The little piece of honey,
The rye bread and the meat.

I sang the song he asked for
The night he went away.
How was it, when I loved him,
I could have said him nay?

I took the time to please him,
With hand upon his brow.
Amid the awful leisure
There was no hurry now.

How strange I once denied him
What took so little while!
A kiss would seem so simple,
So slight a thing a smile!

With pleased sweet looks of wonder
He took what I could give;
Such words as we deny them
Only because they live.

The pale light of the morning
Shone in upon the wall;
Come back to me, my darling,
And I will give you all!

—From McClure's Magazine.

Inauguration Day.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

On this great day a child of time and fate
On a new path of power doth stand and wait.

Tho heavy-burdened, shall his heart rejoice,
Dowered with a nation's faith, an empire's choice.

Who hath no strength but that the people give,
And in their wills, alone, his will doth live.

On this one day, this, this, is their one man,—
The well-beloved, the chief American!

Whose people are his brothers, fathers, sons:
In this his strength, and not a million guns.



READ RIGHT SARGENT'S ADJUSTABLE BOOK HOLDER *Solves the Problem*

Attaches to any place—on Morris or any chair. No screws—clamp it on, take it off. Adjustable to any angle or height. Durable. Practical. Wires hold leaves in place. Metal parts finished in black enamel or bronze. Desk, quartered oak or mahogany. Price \$3.50.

SARGENT CO.
291 Fourth Ave., New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

STUDEBAKER

A Matchless Industrial Organization

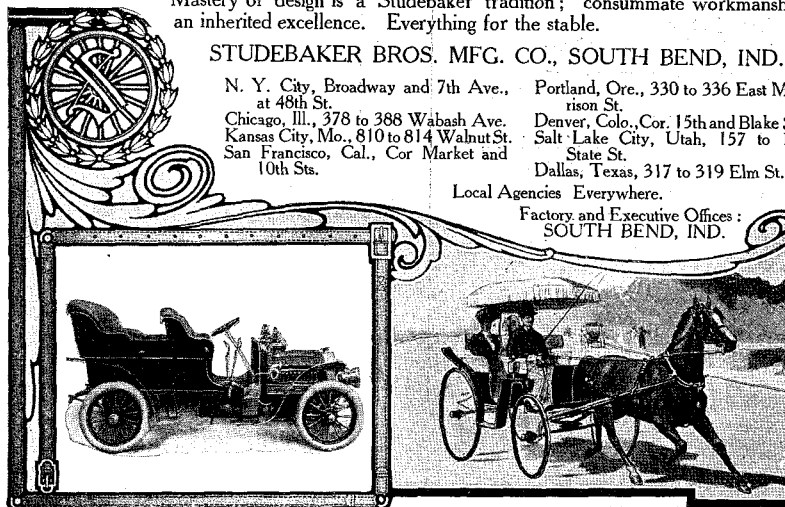
STUDEBAKER supremacy is the natural result of a sturdy and progressive development from the forge of fifty years ago to the matured manufacturing organization of to-day. Mastery of design is a Studebaker tradition; consummate workmanship, an inherited excellence. Everything for the stable.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

N. Y. City, Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th St.
Chicago, Ill., 378 to 388 Wabash Ave.
Kansas City, Mo., 810 to 814 Walnut St.
San Francisco, Cal., Cor Market and 10th Sts.
Portland, Ore., 330 to 336 East Morrison St.
Denver, Colo., Cor. 15th and Blake Sts.
Salt Lake City, Utah, 157 to 159 State St.
Dallas, Texas, 317 to 319 Elm St.

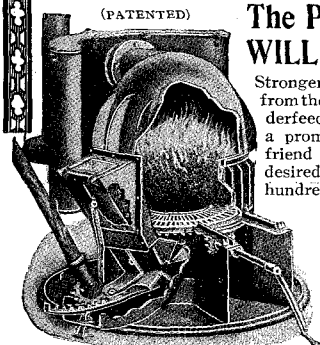
Local Agencies Everywhere.

Factory and Executive Offices:
SOUTH BEND, IND.



"You can better afford to PAY for a PECK-WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED FURNACE Than take any other make as a gift"

In the Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace a ton of cheapest grade coal is made to produce as much heat as a ton of the most costly grade; the coal is fed from below and the fire is on top—the rational way; the gases and smoke do not escape up the chimney as they do in ordinary furnaces, but are consumed as they pass up through the fire; immunity from gas, smoke and dirt; less ashes and no clinkers; simple and strong in construction, easy to operate.



(PATENTED) The Peck-Williamson UNDERFEED FURNACE WILL SAVE 1/2 to 3/5 ON YOUR COAL BILLS

Stronger than any claims we make are the words of commendation received from those who have had actual experience with the Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace, and subjected it to the severest tests. The Treasurer of a prominent Indiana Institution wrote, in reply to an inquiry from a friend in another city, the advice above quoted. Names of parties if desired, and fac-simile letter will be furnished on application. Literally hundreds of such cases are brought to our attention.

Let us send you FREE our Underfeed Book and fac-simile voluntary letters proving every claim we make.

Dealers are invited to write for our very attractive proposition.

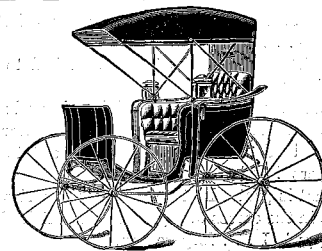
THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO.
304 W. FIFTH STREET CINCINNATI, OHIO

SAVE ONE THIRD

By Buying of the Makers

We are actual manufacturers—not a commission house. We can and do save our customers one third on retail prices by selling direct to user and cutting out all dealers' profits. All our goods carry our guarantee. Our free illustrated catalogue shows a greater assortment of carriages and harness than any dealer can show you. Send for it.

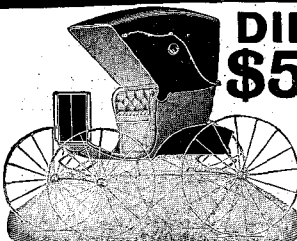
THE COLUMBUS
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.



DIRECT TO YOU AT FACTORY PRICES AND YOU SAVE DEALERS' PROFIT. \$55.50 to \$105.00 we offer Physicians Stands; other styles from \$22.50 to \$118.00.

We are not jobbers or assemblers of other peoples goods, we build vehicles of every description in our own factory. By buying direct from us you get everything that is latest and best at a remarkable saving. Our plan of selling makes it possible for you to see the vehicle before you pay for it—you are protected in every possible way. If you are in need of a vehicle or harness of any kind, get our catalogue before you buy, it fully explains our no money with order plan, freight offer, 2 years guaranty and FREE TRIAL PROPOSAL. Our catalogue mailed on request gives you a complete line of exclusive styles from which to make selection.

Write to-day for Free Money-Saving Catalogue. U. S. BUGGY AND CART CO.,
B 560 CINCINNATI, O.



STUDEBAKER

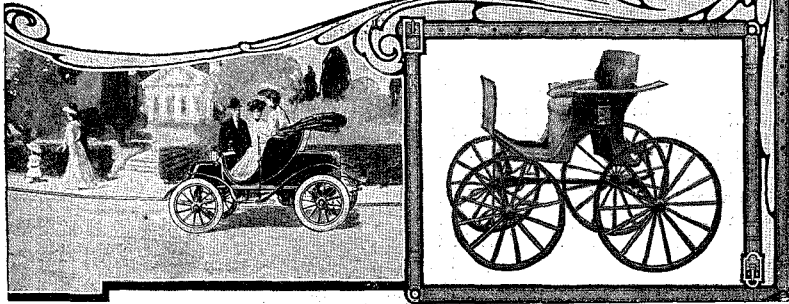
"The Automobile with a reputation behind it."

SIMPLICITY of construction, ease of operation and accessibility of all working parts of the STUDEBAKER GASOLINE TWO AND FOUR CYLINDER CARS explain their particularly successful appeal to touring automobilists. Continued use has demonstrated remarkable speed qualities and constantly available reserve power for hill climbing. The ample passenger accommodations and fine finish of these cars can be matched only in those considerably more expensive. For practical utility, refined style and especially appropriateness for town and suburban use the STUDEBAKER ELECTRIC VICTORIA PHAETONS, STANHOPE'S AND RUNABOUTS are growing in popularity. As an evidence of their reliable construction a customer writes: "My repair bill (in two years) has been so small that it can be disregarded entirely." Catalogue showing types of both gasoline and electric vehicles sent on request.

STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE CO.,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Member Association of Licensed
Automobile Manufacturers.

Agents in all principal cities.
See opposite page.



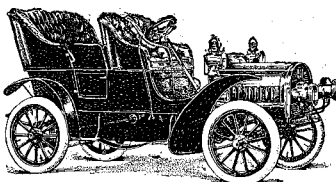
Rambler

SURREY TYPE, ONE
18 horse power, \$1350

Its operation is both simple and natural. The ignition is automatic. The brakes are operated by pedals, not by levers. With the steering wheel and throttle, attached to it, operable by one hand, the other is always free to manage the clutches by the single lever, and no confusion is possible. Full information on request. Other models \$750, \$850, \$2000 and \$3000. Immediate delivery.

Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
Branches, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia.
New York Agency, 134 West Thirty-eighth Street.
Representatives in all leading cities.

THOMAS B. JEFFERY & COMPANY



ESTABLISHED 1843



\$2.00 per 100, Charges Prepaid

Why pay more for your Smokes when you can get **HAVANA TOBIES**, hand-made, long filler, direct from the makers that are guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money refunded? Sample box of 50, prepaid, \$1.00. State shade desired—light, dark or medium.

CHARLES RUGG & SON, Blairsville, Pa.

EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Whose power is mightier than the mightiest crown,
Because that soon he lays that power down

Whose wish, linked to the people's, shall exceed
The force of civic wrong and banded greed.

Whose voice, in friendship or in warning heard,
Brings to the nations a free people's word;

And, where the oppressed out from the darkness
groped,

'Tis as the voice of freedom and of hope.

O pray that he may rightly rule the State,
And grow, in truly serving, truly great.

—From Collier's Weekly.

PERSONALS.

Governor Hoch of Kansas.—The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following estimate of the man who has led the fight against the Standard Oil Company in Kansas:

Governor E. W. Hoch is a tall, angular, slow moving man. His face is so homely the farmers' wives of Kansas agree it would sour fresh milk. He is a pious Methodist, exhorts in "class" when he is at home in Marion, and looks as pacific as a universal peace congress. But out in Kansas they have known for several years that when "Ed" Hoch is roiled he is a fighter from the old town.

During the Civil War and the reconstruction period "Ed" was almost the only Republican boy in Danville, Ky., his birthplace. The Democratic boys of the place tried forcibly to make him disavow his principles. "Ed" fought them tooth and nail, and still gasped forth his odious Republican opinions after his head had been forced beneath the spout of the village pump. He has been fighting for his principles in the same uncompromising way ever since. He went to Kansas in the early '80s, bought a newspaper at the little town of Marion, and speedily developed into a radical prohibitionist. For some time he slept and ate in his printing office, and was the whole "force," from editor to devil. He was a member of the legislature in the winter of 1893. The Populists, who had the governor and Senate, tried to organize the House of Representatives, despite the fact that the Republicans had a legal majority. There was a fist fight for possession of the speaker's gavel. It happened, somehow, to be in the hands of the country editor and Methodist exhorter from Marion County when the dust cleared away. He was elected speaker *pro tem.* and became the Republican leader on the floor of the House in the most exciting legislative session ever held in Kansas.

Mr. Hoch did not seek the Republican nomination for governor. The Republican newspapers and leaders, who were tired of being bossed by "Cy" Leland and "Mort" Albaugh, handed it to him on a platter, and the people elected him in much the same manner.

A man who has risen as he has is quite likely to do his duty as he sees it. He is no demagogue. His honesty has never been questioned. He is naturally stubborn, and he becomes immovably so when he thinks he is right. He is courageous. The weapons he has selected to fight Mr. Rockefeller with may be ill chosen. Their kickback may hurt the State worse than their discharge does the octopus. But whatever the effects of the fight on Kansas, the octopus seems quite certain after the war is over to have occasion to pause and pick a few bird-shot out of its person, and perhaps some balls of larger caliber.

Oyama, Man of Victories.—Marquis Iwano Oyama, Field Marshal of Japan, is pointed to as pre-eminently the organizer of victory in the contest with Russia. The New York *World* says of him:

It is said that if Yamagata has been the right hand of the Mikado, Oyama has been his left hand.

Oyama is of a noble family, and was born in Satsuma. A hereditary count, he was raised to his present title for brilliant services in the war with China. He began his career in the War of the Restoration, proving himself so able that he was made a major-general in 1872 and sent to Europe, where he spent three years studying military science. He was made Vice-Minister of War in 1875, and in the following year, when the first rebellion against the new order

Horse Goods Buyers' Guide Free

Our Blue Book of horse goods for 1905, being our 28th edition, is now ready. It shows the most complete line of fine harness for pleasure driving, turf goods and other stable supplies in America, and describes many hundreds of articles of the latest correct style. It is a large book of 300 pages and we send it by express, prepaid, only to prospective buyers.

Reliable Harness

We handle reliable work only and operate the largest and best equipped fine horse goods factory in this country. We are the only manufacturers offering such goods direct at low popular prices. The large volume of our business warrants us in selling

20 to 40% Below Retail

Every article sent subject to inspection and satisfaction guaranteed. Here are sample prices:

\$25.00 Buggy Harness, \$17.00
\$35.00 Buggy Harness, \$24.75
\$50.00 Buggy Harness, \$32.00

All other goods in proportion. If you are in the market for horse goods send for our Blue Book, mentioning this magazine.

TUTTLE & CLARK

183 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.



The Dust Nuisance is practically removed from the home that's swept with BISSELL'S "Cyclo" Sweeper



When physicians regard dust as a carrier of disease and a menace to health, why aggravate the condition by using a corn broom for sweeping your carpets and rugs?

The BISSELL

confines all the dust and dangerous germs within the puffs, after which the contents can be burned or buried. You should also consider the positive injury to your carpets and rugs. The BISSELL, on the contrary, with its rapidly revolving brush, touches the carpet uniformly, is perfectly harmless, operates easily and noiselessly.

confines all the dust, saves 95% of the labor, brightens and preserves your carpets.

For Sale by All First-Class Dealers.

Price, \$2.50 to \$4.50

Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Dept. V, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Largest Sweeper Makers in the World.)



Agents Wanted

in every locality. Attractive inducements for permanent, profitable occupation. Previous experience not required.

KEYSTONE Fire Extinguisher

Examined and approved under the standard of the National Board of Fire Underwriters—the cheapest and best approved extinguisher. In some localities this agency can be carried with other business interests. Write to-day for booklet and full particulars.

JAMES BOYD & BRO., 4 N. 4th St., Philadelphia
Mfrs. of FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.

of things broke out, he was placed in command of the army, quickly silencing the uprising.

In the second and greater uprising, in 1877, led by his cousin, Count and Gen. T. Saigo, a remarkable soldier, he was in the field seven months against the rebels. In this campaign he demonstrated that his new levies of young men from all classes, but mostly from commoners, were equal to the Satsuma gentry. Oyama personally led in the final battle, in which the rebels, scorning surrender, were annihilated.

Upon his return to Tokio the Mikado personally thanked him, appointed him to one high military office after another, and in 1880 made him Minister of War. In 1890 he was made a full general, a rank then held only by himself and Yamagata.

He was in command of the Second Army of invasion in the war with China, conducted the extensive campaign that resulted in the capture of the two great Chinese strongholds, Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, both of which were considered impregnable. Oyama's science and gallantry in sweeping the Chinese out of Wei-Hai-Wei and destroying their navy excited the highest admiration from the foreign military and naval observers. Returning once more to Tokio a victor, he was laden with honors, was made a marquis and promoted, with Yamagata, to the special rank of field-marshal.

Oyama made a second tour of Europe in 1884, and upon his return inaugurated many reforms and improvements in the Japanese army. He is in the prime of life, and is said to have proved himself to be the best equipped in body and mind of all the Japanese leaders. He is especially noted for infusing his own confidence into his men, even to the humblest soldier.

Marquis Oyama married Miss Sutematsu Yamakawa, who was brilliantly graduated from Vassar College in 1882. The Marchioness is devoted to Americans and their customs, and was regarded with deep affection by those who knew her during the ten years she was a member of the family of Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon of New Haven, whose home she entered when she was twelve years old, and at the college. She is a Christian.

President's Rapid Reading.—It is remarkable that, with all his duties, the President manages to do a good deal of reading. A writer in the *April Century Magazine* says:

I have no record of the President's recent reading, but it is not a secret that he is "keeping up the pace." Some of my friends are still "reading at" Morley's three thick volumes of Gladstone's "Life." The President, of course, read them promptly, gaining, I am told, not only a fresh, but a much more favorable view of the great leader, whom he confessed he had hitherto failed to understand. A publisher not long ago told me that Roosevelt seemed to have his eye on the authors of their house, and now and then a private letter, full of appreciation, would pass through the publisher's hands on the way to an author. In the thick of the campaign of 1904 I happen to know that he re-read all of Macaulay's "History of England," all of Rhodes's "History of the United States" and Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

The other afternoon he was handed a new book—a not very long dissertation on a matter of current interest. That evening he entertained a number of guests at dinner, and later there was a musical party at the White House, at which he was present. At luncheon, the next day, the giver said to him: "Mr. President, of course you have not had time to look at that book." "Oh, yes," said the President, "I have read it." Whereupon he proved that he had done so by his criticism of the work. One day, lately, a book of short stories was sent to him; almost by return mail came a letter thanking the sender and saying he had already enjoyed the stories greatly in serial publication.

"How does he manage to do it?" All I know about this is that, in the first place, he has by nature

Our little monthly leaflet, the "ASH TRAY" has aroused so much interest among smokers that we have finally decided to send it to everyone upon request. An exposé of funny incidents.

Write to-day and we will place you on the mailing list **FREE OF CHARGE.**

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO., "The Pioneers,"
The "Save Half Your Cigar Money" folks,
163 Jarvis Street, Binghamton, N. Y.



HEELS OF NEW RUBBER

HAVE THAT SPRINGY NATURE

which makes walking healthful and delightful. A prominent scientist is quoted as saying "that the average man, weighing 150 lbs., assuming that he walks three miles daily, lifts 1,188,000 lbs." Don't you realize the necessity of cushioning your heels with New Rubber? They absorb the jar on the spine at each step. If you don't say "O'Sullivan" when you order, you may receive lifeless heels of old rubber. O'Sullivan's cost 60 cents attached, no more than the not-half-so-good imitations. If dealers can't supply, send 35 cts. with diagram of heel to the makers **O'SULLIVAN RUBBER CO., Lowell, Mass.**

This Bath of Steaming Hot Water Cost Only Two Cents

It was heated in seven minutes by a Humphrey Crescent Instantaneous Water Heater

There is never any waste of fuel or time, no limit to the supply of hot water when the Crescent is used. The water simply runs in cold, instantly runs out hot and continues to run until the desired amount is obtained. The Crescent is equally economical in heating small quantities, because the gas burns only when the water runs and vice versa. Always ready for use, requires no care, the ideal water heater for every home. Our handsome illustrated booklet, "The Luxury of a Bath," sent free. Our other Instantaneous Heater—the Crescent AUTOMATIC—supplies hot water to all parts of a building without the trouble of lighting. Gas turns on and off automatically. Catalogue on request.

HUMPHREY CO.
Dept. B Kalamazoo, Mich.



HUMPHREY CRESCENT Instantaneous Water Heater

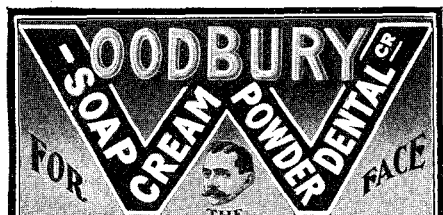
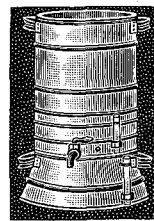
Absolutely Pure and Aerated Distilled Water

made in your own house with

THE SANITARY STILL

without trouble and at trifling cost. Infinitely superior to any filter. Write for 100-page booklet, free, with letters from prominent people. Agents wanted.

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO.,
68 N. Green St., Chicago.



Blues and Heartache often find their source in the complexion worries of womankind. Woodbury's Facial Soap by clearing the face lightens the heart. Send 10 cts. for samples of all four preparations.

The Andrew Jergens Co. Sole Licensee, Cin. O.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

or practise the faculty of extremely rapid reading. There are some men of letters and "general readers" who never have been able to acquire this art. Others can take in paragraphs or pages well-nigh at a glance. The President must be one of these photographic readers, who take almost instantly the impression of a whole paragraph or nearly a whole page, the eye running along the line with lightning-like rapidity, and leaping to the more important phrases as by instinct. I have known the following to occur: A Congressman makes a statement to him and hands him a type-written paper. Almost immediately the President hands it back to him; whereupon the Congressman says, deprecatingly: "Mr. President, may I not leave this paper with you? I am anxious that you should read it." "But," answers the President, "I have read it; you can examine me in it, if you wish."

A Whistler Story.—A friend of the late James McNeil Whistler saw him on the street in London, a few years ago, says *Harper's Weekly*, talking to a very ragged little newsboy.

As he approached to speak to the artist, he noticed that the boy was as dirty a specimen of the London "Newsy" as he had ever encountered—he seemed smeared all over—literally covered with dirt.

Whistler had just asked him a question, and the boy answered:

"Yes, sir, I've been selling papers three years."

"How old are you?" inquired Whistler.

"Seven, sir."

"Oh, you must be more than that."

"No, sir, I ain't."

Then turning to his friend, who had overheard the conversation, Whistler said, "I don't think he could get that dirty in seven years, do you?"

Royal Quarrels Over the Chess-Board.

King Edward, we are told, is developing an enthusiasm for chess. In that case, says a writer in *Til-Bits*, he is only following in the steps of many of his predecessors on the throne, including his namesake, the first Edward. Says the writer:

Whether or not players were more irascible in those old days than now, it is a curious fact that chess was often more stimulating to the royal tempers than is golf in these latter days, and many a game peacefully begun ended in broken heads. When Prince Henry—afterward Henry I.—once paid a visit to the Court of France, a chronicler tells us, "he was so much at chesse of Louis, the King's eldest sonne, as he, growing into choller, called him (a naughty name) and threw the chesse in his face. Henry takes up the chesseboard, and strake Louis with that force as drew blood, and had killed him had not his brother Robert come in the meantime and interposed himself, whereupon they suddenly took horse and gat away."

King John in his younger days had a similar experience; for a game of chess in which his opponent was one Fulk Warine ended in a royal row, during which Fulk gave the prince "so grievous a blowe as almost to slae him on the spot." John never forgot the blow or forgave his irascible opponent, and punished him, when later he came to the throne, by withholding his heritage—Whittington Castle—from him.

William the Conqueror more than once lost his temper over the game, and on at least one occasion with serious consequences. He was playing with the son of the King of France when a dispute led to hot



**FRENCH—GERMAN
SPANISH—ITALIAN**
Spoken, Taught and Mastered
by the
**LANGUAGE-
PHONE
METHOD**
Combined with
The Rosenthal
Common Sense
Method of
Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal
YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF
EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice
several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough
mastery of conversational French, German, Spanish, or
Italian. Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter.

International Language-Phone Method
1103 Metropolis Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.
Also advanced records and text of classical
poetry and prose by the great authors in
French, German, and Spanish.

SPENCERIAN PERFECT Steel Pens

USED BY EXPERT AND CAREFUL
PENMEN FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS
Sample card, 12 pens different patterns,
will be sent for trial on receipt of 6 cents in
postage stamps. Ask for card R.
SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Agents
Wanted

KLIP BINDER

The KLIPS and the Cover from the KLIP
BINDER. You can cover a magazine or
bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly
removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys,
mailed for 75 cents. Cover price—list free.
H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

THE EQUITABLE

HENRY B. HYDE
FOUNDER

J. W. ALEXANDER
PRESIDENT

J. H. HYDE
VICE PRESIDENT



\$2,500 A YEAR FOR LIFE.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society paid yesterday
the claim on policy No. 696,674. This was one of the
Society's new Continuous Instalment Policies; and under
it the widow of the deceased is guaranteed \$2,500 a year
as long as she lives. As the widow is only about thirty-
five years of age, it is probable that she will live to
receive the income for thirty-five years, or even more.
—New York Tribune

The assured under the above
mentioned policy had only paid
\$7240 in premiums. In return
for this amount, the Equitable
must pay \$50,000, and may pay
\$100,000 or even more.

If you would like full informa-
tion regarding this new form
of policy send coupon below, or
write, for leaflet.

Splendid opportunities for men of character to act as representatives.

Write to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 120 Broadway, New York, Dept. 56

Please send me information regarding a Continuous Instalment Endowment
for \$_____ issued to a person _____ years of age.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Wage Earners Pay You . . . 5%



\$25 upward, withdrawable
on 30 days' notice.

Investments bear earnings
from day received to day
withdrawn.

Supervised by New York
Banking Department.

OUR loans are secured by
mortgages on suburban
homes owned by ambitious
wage-earners, paying all in-
terest and part principal
monthly. You would choose
such investments for safety.
We put them within your
reach, paying 5% per annum
on sums large or small from
day of receipt to date of with-
drawal. Conservative invest-
ors will appreciate a plan
affording all the security and
profit without the annoyance
of individual mortgage loans.
Write for particulars.
Assets, . . . \$1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, \$160,000
Industrial Savings & Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

words, and culminated in William bringing down the board so heavily on his opponent's head as to make him unconscious.

Louis XIII. of France was so infatuated with the game that wherever he went he was accompanied by his chess-board and men, and invariably played it in his coach when he took his drives abroad. Charles I. found it so fascinating that he almost literally played it to the foot of the scaffold; and when once his game was interrupted by news that the Scots had decided to sell him to the Parliament he proceeded with his move as unruffled as if, instead of hearing his doom, he had received a summons to dinner. And when John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, heard over the chess-board the news that he had been condemned to death, he completed his move and was again immersed in the game before the messenger had had time to withdraw.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Nerve.—"Say, boss," began the beggar, "I'm outer work an—"

"See here," interrupted Goodart, "I gave you 50 cents last week."

"Well, yer've earned more since, ain't yer?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Gross Ignorance.—An East Side kindergartner was about to give her class a lesson, with "The Kitten" as the subject. She began by saying: "Our lesson this morning will be all about the kitten. Now, can any little boy, or girl, tell me which grows on the kitten—fur or feathers?"

A dead silence followed for a minute, when one little boy said, in a loud voice: "G-o-o-d Lawd! Hain't you never seen a kitten?"—*Life.*

Exactly.—PECKHAM: "You can't eat? Why, what's the matter with you?"

YOUNGER: "Well, to be perfectly frank with you, I'm so much in love I don't feel like eating anything."

PECKHAM: "Huh! After you marry the girl you'll be the same way, only it'll be indigestion then."—*Tit-Bits.*

What She Feared.—HIGGINS: "My wife says if I should die she would remain a widow until death. Of course she might change her mind, but it is sort of consoling, just the same."

JINKS: "Evidently your wife thinks there is no other man in the world like you."

HIGGINS: "On the contrary, she's afraid there is, and that she'd get him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Would Shock Her.—"Papa, what would you say if Mr. Feathertop should ask your permission to marry me?"

"Put your fingers in your ears, my daughter, and I will rehearse a few of the remarks I shall probably make if he ever does."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Welcome.—"Oh, uncle, I'm so glad you've called. Baby's so cross, and it always amuses him and makes him laugh when he sees you!"—*Punch.*

Resemblances.—SMALL BOY (just home from school): "Mamma, Miss Simpson says I'm descended from a monkey."

HIS MOTHER (glancing severely at her husband): "Not on my side, darling."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Demonstration Wanted.—BRIDE: "I know you don't love me!"

GROOM: "Why, child, what makes you say that?"

BRIDE: "Because you're not jealous. Why, Mayme Gray's been married nearly a year, and her

The Business of Life Insurance

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is publishing a series of articles, educational in character, treating of the precise nature of life insurance. They are designed to place policy holders, actual or prospective, in a position to deal intelligently with their insurance affairs.

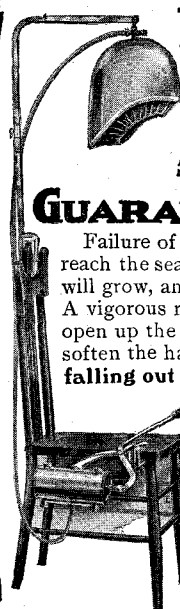
They are written by Miles Menander Dawson, F.I.A., an insurance expert of high professional reputation, and are prepared with the same care which THE WALL STREET JOURNAL brings to the study of investments.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is the national financial daily and its views are frequently quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The articles began Monday, March 20, but for \$2 with the order THE WALL STREET JOURNAL will be sent for two months, including back numbers necessary to complete the entire series.

DOW, JONES & CO., Publishers

44 Broad Street, New York



MILLIONS WASTED ON HAIR TONICS

There is But One

HAIR GROWER

GUARANTEE BACKED BY THE BANKS

Failure of tonics to grow hair is due to the fact that such treatment does not reach the seat of the trouble. The hair roots must be nourished before the hair will grow, and this can be accomplished only by the presence of blood in the scalp. A vigorous rubbing of the scalp produces a pleasant sensation, but it does not open up the veins which supply food to the follicles. Use tonics if you want to soften the hair and make it glossy, but if you want to **grow hair or keep it from falling out** you must cultivate the roots. Hair falls out for the same reason that a plant dies—lack of nourishment—therefore to preserve it, you need only supply nourishment to the hair roots. This can be done only by the **Evans Vacuum Cap**.

Our Guarantee.

We will send you by prepaid express an Evans Vacuum Cap to use thirty days, and all we ask of you is to deposit the price of the appliance in any bank in St. Louis during the trial period, subject to your own order. If you do not cultivate a sufficient growth of hair within this time to convince you that this method is effective, simply notify the bank and they will return your deposit. The effect of the Vacuum is pleasant and exhilarating. It gives the scalp vigorous exercise without rubbing, and induces a free and active circulation without the use of drugs or lotions.

Illustrated book free on request

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., 440 Fullerton Building, St. Louis.



E. H. BEACH, Editor.

Send 15 cents for 3 months' trial subscription to
The Business Man's Magazine and The Book-keeper

A handsome 240-page magazine for Book-keepers, Cashiers and Business Men. It teaches Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Law, Advertising, Short Cuts, Corporation Accounting, Banking, Business Pointers, Amusing Arithmetic, Lightning Calculations, Cost Systems, Selling Plans, Credits and Collections, etc., etc. \$1 a year. The Book-keeper Publishing Co., Ltd., 62 Fort St., Detroit, Mich.



Send for this

Print your own cards, circulars, &c. Press \$5. Small newspaper press \$18. Money saver. Print for others, big profits. Typesetting easy, printed rules sent. Write to makers for catalog, presses, type, paper, &c. THE PRESS CO., MERIDEN, CONN.

AGENTS WANTED.—New plan guaranteeing perpetual insurance on home, business or office effects. \$18 profit on each order. Excellent opportunity for professional men. E. D. TOMPKINS, 7 Mill Street, Middletown, N. Y.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED NEVER SLIPS NOR TEARS

The Velvet Grip

MADE WITH IMPROVED TOP CLASP FOR ATTACHING TO CORSET

CUSHION BUTTON HOSE SUPPORTER

Quickly Attached to any Point of Corset Sold by all First Class Dealers

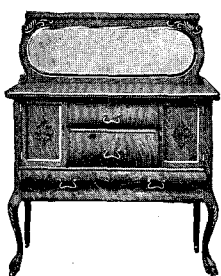
GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

SAMPLE PAIR: Mercerized 25 Cents, Silk 50 Cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

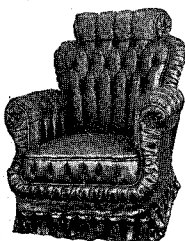
Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

At Factory Prices

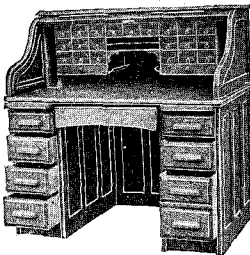
On Approval—to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.



Only \$25.00 for this beautiful Buffet. Would cost at retail \$42.00. Choice Quarter-sawn Golden Oak; piano polish; hand-cut carvings; French bevel mirror, 40 x 12 inches; roll-drawer fronts, cross-banded; one drawer plush lined; solid brass trimmings; ball-bearing casters, 46 inches wide, 60 inches high.



\$29.90 for this Luxurious Turkish Rocker—would cost \$50.00 at retail. Covered with our Reliable Old Oak genuine leather; best long-tempered steel springs, softly padded with curled horsehair. Width 38 inches. Height 41 inches.



\$18.75 buys this polished Golden Oak 48 inch Desk. Quarter-sawn front; built up writing bed, tablets and panels; large center drawer with Yale lock; right-hand lower drawer partitioned for books. Pigeon Hole boxes, 8¢ each extra.

WE PAY FREIGHT east of Omaha and north of Tennessee—

points beyond equalized.

CATALOGUE A, Library and Office—CATALOGUE B, Dining-Room—CATALOGUE C, Bed-Room Furniture—sent FREE, if you address 61 N. Ionia St.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE MFG. CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Established
1823

Chickering PIANOS

Illustrated
Catalogue
sent upon
application

**CHICKERING
& SONS,**
805 Tremont St.,
Boston, Mass.



Notice
Improved
Flexo Button
and
Loop
Fastener.

Price
25¢
3-
50¢

Flexo MEN'S Garters

fit perfectly, hug the limb comfortably without binding, never let go of the hose, never tear them, last longest, look neatest are best garters.

Sold by all dealers. Insist on Flexo, and if the dealer hasn't them, send us his name and 25¢, and we will see that you are supplied. Flexo Garters in fine heavy ribbed silk elastic, 50¢.

A. STEIN & CO., 316 Franklin St., Chicago

husband's so jealous that he's shot at her twice and tried to kill himself three times!"—*Cleveland Leader*.

Loaded, Aimed, Missed. — IRATE SPOUSE: "Henry, how came you so late getting in?"

HENRY: "Been down (hic) shoot'n' gallery, m' dear."

SPOUSE: "I believe you. You look half shot now. Well, did you hit the bull's eye?"

HENRY: "No, m' dear. Jush ash I went shootsh he winked 'is eye an' I mished."—*Dallas News*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 18.—A report from Harbin says the Chinese have information that the Japanese will enter that city on April 10. The Japanese net is again closing on the retreating Russians, Nogi's and Kuroki's advance guards having met north of Tie Pass to cut the railroad to Harbin.

March 20.—The retreating Russian army is now twenty-seven miles north of Tie Pass; the Japanese are also advancing, but no longer press their foe. A Japanese force under Kawamura is approaching Kirin, a position from which the Russian line of retreat is threatened.

March 21.—General Kuropatkin, it is said, has accepted command of the First Russian Army under General Linevitch. The retreat continues, but the demolition of bridges and devastation of the country is seriously impeding the pursuing Japanese. Tokyo doubts the ability of Oyama to cut off the retreating Russians. General Linevitch is expected to attempt to hold the line from Kirin to Chang-Chun.

March 22.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says that all except two of the Emperor's Ministers are strongly urging the end of the war, and that Russia might soon make a proposal through France to Japan. The Russians are said to be concentrating south of Chang-Chun for the defense of Harbin.

March 24.—The Russian rearguard, it is reported, has halted at a point 74 miles north of Tie Pass; the main army is said to be intrenching to defend the line of the Sungari River. Reports are current in Paris confirming statements that Russia has made peace overtures. Russia, according to reports, has succeeded in raising a \$75,000,000 internal war loan.

RUSSIA.

March 20.—Governor Masoredoff, of Viborg, Finland, is shot by a fifteen-year-old boy, who boasts that he is a "revolutionist."

March 21.—Workmen and peasants join forces in the Libau district, and a serious revolt is feared. Eight soldiers and policemen are wounded by the explosion of a bomb thrown from a window at Warsaw.

March 23.—The internal situation continues grave, and bloodshed is reported from towns in Poland and the Caucasus and other sections.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 20.—The French Minister delivers an ultimatum to Venezuela stopping seizures of the French Cable Company's property; French war-ships are ordered to La Guayra.

March 21.—United States Minister Bowen asks President Castro to decide whether Venezuela would arbitrate with the United States. Holland may use coercive measures to adjust her claims against the republic.

March 22.—President Castro leaves Caracas without replying to the American demands.

The situation in Santo Domingo becomes acute because of the postponement of action on the treaty by the United States Senate; President

6% ON YOUR MONEY

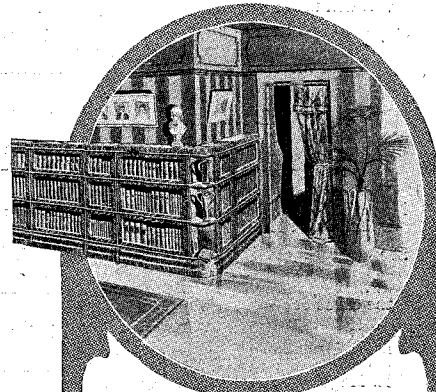
First Mortgage Loans

You can safely invest your money with us, and be absolutely sure of getting six per cent free and clear of taxes and all other expenses.

No risk or speculation—your money will be secured by first mortgage on Farm Homes. We give you \$3 to \$5 worth of gilt-edge security for every dollar you invest with us. Our 128-page publication descriptive of the country is full of interesting facts, and puts this whole country before you clearly—we'll send it free to prospective investors—also our booklet "We're Right on the Ground," and list of loans.

E. J. Lander & Co., Box 8, Grand Forks, N. D.

Macey-Wernicke Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
FORMERLY THE FRED MACEY CO., Ltd



THE BOOKCASE for the HOME

THE MACEY SECTIONAL BOOKCASE is an artistic piece of furniture. It affords perfect protection for books, leaving them easy of access.

MADE IN VARIETY of sizes, woods and finishes with plain or decorated glass to suit every taste.

YOU TAKE NO RISK when you buy a genuine Macey Bookcase. Sold through dealers, or shipped "On Approval" direct from factory, freight paid and satisfaction guaranteed.

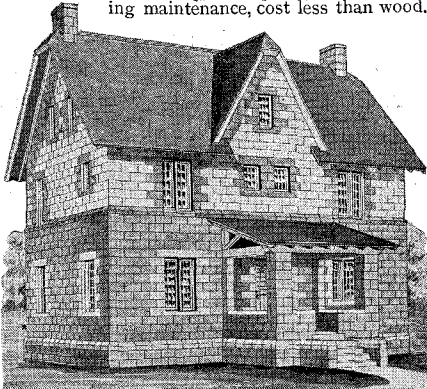
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue No. P 1105

RETAIL STORES:

NEW YORK . . . 343 Broadway
BOSTON . . . 178 Federal Street
PHILADELPHIA . . 14 N. 13th Street
CHICAGO . . . 152 Wabash Avenue

Dykema Cement Stone Houses

need no repairs or paint, and considering maintenance, cost less than wood.



Dykema Cement Stone absorb no moisture—never discolor and excel natural stone in beauty.

Dykema Cement House Plans represent special knowledge in cement construction. Big book of plans, beautifully illustrated, is sent for 25 cents coin and 8 cents stamps.

Dykema Cement Stone Manufacture, by the wet process, is worth investigation. We help get the business. Booklet H-45 sent free.

K. DYKEMA & SON,

445 Pearl Street,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Asthma

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of successful treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 25¢ free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Morales expects seizure of ports by foreign nations to collect debts.

March 24.—Jules Verne dies at Amiens, France.

President Castro refuses to arbitrate the American claims; he declares there is no important question between the two nations. President Roosevelt will take no coercive action at present.

Germany and France, it is declared, will not press claims against Santo Domingo, pending the efforts of the United States to adjust its financial affairs.

Domestic.

March 18.—The United States Senate adjourns and the Santo Domingo treaty goes over without action.

Major William Warner is elected United States Senator by the Missouri Legislature.

Secretary Hay collapses on the pier in New York as he is about to board a vessel to take a voyage in the hope of restoring his health; overwork is the cause of his illness.

March 20.—President Roosevelt is contemplating a radical reorganization of the Panama Canal Commission, and will, it is said, appoint Charles E. Magoon, governor of the canal zone.

Between sixty and seventy persons are killed in an explosion in a big shoe factory at Brockton, Mass.

Serious floods are reported in Upper New York State, in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania.

March 21.—The directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society ratify the committee's mutualization plan. This allows the control to remain in the hands of J. H. Hyde for four years.

Congregational Ministers in New England protest against the acceptance of John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000 to foreign missions.

March 22.—The special grand jury to investigate the beef trust is completed in Chicago.

March 23.—The Administration feels little anxiety over the situation in Santo Domingo, but the President feels that the failure of the Senate to act on the Dominican Treaty has encouraged President Castro in his opposition to the course of this Government.

The Delaware Legislature adjourns without electing a United States senator.

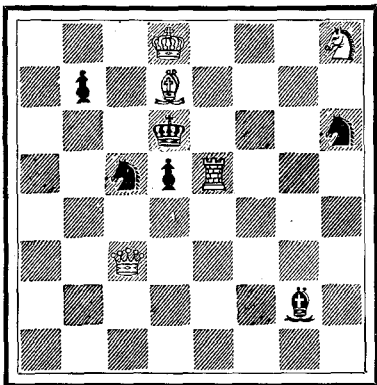
The investigation of the beef trust begins in Chicago, but none of the proceedings are made public.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,048.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
THE REV. C. H. SCHNEIDER, DECATUR, IND.
Dedicated to the REV. W. RECH.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

3 K3 S; 1 P1 B; 3 K3 S; 2 S P R3; 8; 2 Q5; 6 B1; 8.
White mates in two moves.

Whitman Saddle

The one saddle always preferred by discriminating riders. It is the highest type of the saddle's art. Correct in every line—always comfortable for the horse and rider. Complete catalogue sent free, showing the Whitman for men and women, and everything from "Saddle to Spur." Address

The Melbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York
Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.



\$12
to
\$65

Always Ready for Instant Use

because it is electrically tempered and hollow ground in its own peculiar way. Costs \$2.50 and is worth it. Pair in morocco case, \$5.50. Double concave, for extra heavy beards \$3.00. Will close-shave the hardest beard and leave no smarting.



Send for free book
"Hints to Shavers."

It illustrates with photos the correct razor position for every part of the face; it tells how to select and care for a razor; it explains the "why" of the "Carbo-Magnetic" and proves how, with ordinary careful use, it will keep an edge for years with

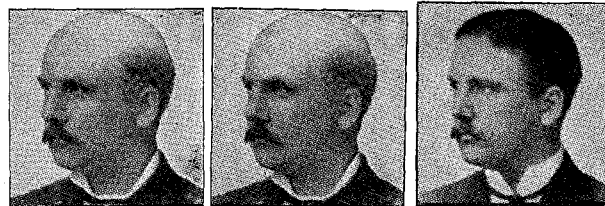
**No Honing; No Grinding.
Sold on 3 Months' Free Trial**

Money returned without argument if you are not more than pleased. Buy of your dealer. He has (or can get) the Carbo-Magnetic. If he won't get one—we will mail, postpaid, on receipt of price under our binding guarantee.

Firm of A. L. SILBERSTEIN, Makers of *Gillette* Cutlery, 445-446 Broadway, New York
"Carbo-Magnetic" Elastic Cushion Strop, \$1.00 each, at dealers or by mail, postpaid.

I MAKE HAIR GROW—I MAKE HAIR HEALTHY—I MAKE HAIR BEAUTIFUL

These pictures show the development of hair in a very severe case of baldness. The name of this patient will be sent upon application. My method of procedure in all cases of baldness or falling hair is as follows:



When case came to me.

After 8 months.

After 2 years.

kept so; if not, I can make it healthy and beautiful. My special remedies will preserve it and insure a youthful appearance.

INSURE YOUR HAIR I Make Sick Hair Well, Insuring it Against Falling Out.

Accumulative Benefits Your hair is an index to your age. My individual treatment positively eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair, and prevents baldness. As long as any life remains in the follicles of the hair, new hair can be grown. Your hair can be saved to extreme old age.

Non-Experimenting I have studied Hair and Scalp diseases over thirty years in France and United States, and have cured difficult cases where others have failed. I am not experimenting. My book 2, on Hair and Scalp, sent on receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage. Send fresh combings by return mail today to

MADAME M. HESSLER

Specialist for the Hair and Scalp

Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago, Illinois

Many people don't like to wear eye-glasses because they are unsightly. Ordinary glasses are, but it's different with

Shur-On Eye-glasses.
Hold firmly without pinching. Comfortable and steady, and so neat in appearance that they really improve the looks.

All shapes at all opticians'.
"Shur-On" on every pair.

Valuable free book
Helpful suggestions about the care of the eyes mailed free for the name of your optician.

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E
Estab. 1864. Rochester, N. Y.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For

PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all affections of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

Raise Money Raising 25c. Book Free

GINSENG

That every reader of The Literary Digest may learn how large profits are to be made through the planting of Ginseng in a small garden space. I am distributing a limited edition of my regular 25 cent book absolutely without charge.

I am Thompson of Scranton, the Ginseng Man. I sell the true American Ginseng roots and seed, and guarantee them. Write for book to-day. Agents wanted.

Arthur C. Thompson
Dept. 72, Thompson Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Kremenz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Kremenz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.



WHEEL CHAIRS WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES

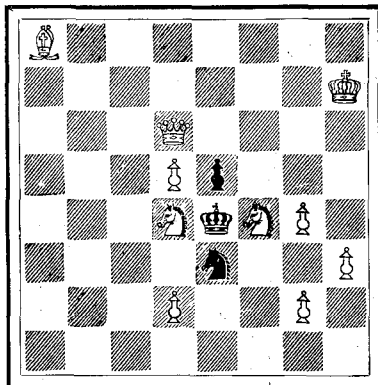
Catalogue "B" illustrates—describes—(free).
SARGENT CO., 291 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Problem 1,049.

Second Prize, *Tagliche Rundschau* Tourney.
(Compare No. 1,038.)

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

B7; 7K; 3Q4; 3P3; 3SkSP1; 4s2P;
3P2P1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,038. Key-move: P—R 5.

Leading variation:

P—R 5	Kt—B 4 dbl. ch	Kt x P, mate
1. K—K 4	2. K—B 4	3. —

No. 1,039. Key-move: P—B 8 (Q).

No. 1,040. (Place Black P on K R 3), Key-move:
B—Kt 7.

No. 1,041. Author's Key: Q—R 7, "cooked" by R—
Q 6, dbl. ch.

No. 1,042. Key-move: Kt—Kt 4.

No. 1,043. Key-move: R—B 7.

Solved by M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; B. W. La Mothe, Stratford, Conn.; C. Nugent, New York City; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; the Rev. L. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; A. Heine, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; A. F. Tarrazi, New York City; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Clejor," New York City; J. P. S., Collegeville, Pa.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; B. Alken, Elyria, O.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R. Williams, Omaha.

'38, '39, '40, '41: W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; C. S. Jacobs, Montreal; the Rev. J. Balogh, Pocahontas, Va.; A. G. Heaton, Washington, D. C.; E. P. Ketchum, New York City; E. H. Davies, Magnolia, Ark.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis.

'38, '39, '40, '41, '42: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

'38, '39, '40, '41, '43: J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; C. H. S., Decatur, Ind.; C. P. Crumb, St. Louis.

'38, '40, '41: Dr. E. W. Stevens, Dryad, Wash.

'38, '43: G. F. M., Brooklyn.

'39: M. L. Zimmer, Union College, Schenectady.

'39, '40, '42: Lyndon, Athens, Ga.

'39, '40, '41, '43: A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.

'39, '40, '42: J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.

'39, '41: S. Robinson, Steeple Rock, N. Mex.; G.

5% GUARANTEED WATER BONDS

Write for Circular L, and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh bank references.

MUNICIPAL and Securities CORPORATION COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$200,000.00
JAMES S. KUHN, President. L. L. McCLELLAND, Sec'y and Treasurer.

A Nutritious Food-Drink for all Ages



HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Is a delicious food-beverage—supplying nourishment, strength, and refreshment—for the tired body and wearied brain. Tempting to the appetite, and besides quenching the thirst, is highly nutritious. As a light luncheon or table beverage, it is relished by everyone, old or young, and is more invigorating than tea, coffee or cocoa.

Pure, rich milk and the extract of selected malted grain, in powder form. Ready in a moment by simply stirring in water. A nourishing, easily assimilated food in impaired digestion, satisfying without leaving any distressed feeling. A glassful taken hot upon retiring, brings refreshing sleep.

In Lunch Tablet form, also, with chocolate. A delightful confection far healthier than candy. At all druggists.

Sample mailed free upon request. Our Booklet gives many valuable recipes, and is also sent free, if mentioned.

Ask for HORLICK'S; others are imitations.

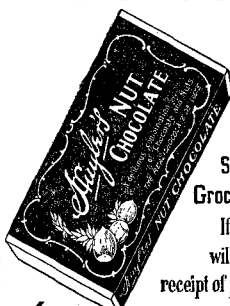
Horlick's Food Company, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

London, England.

Montreal, Canada.

HAVE YOU TASTED IT?

THE REAL CHOCOLATE DE LUXE
Kugler's
NUT CHOCOLATE



EACH CAKE
IN A TIN BOX.

Sold by all first class
Grocers & Druggists.

If not handled by yours,
will deliver free upon
receipt of price 15¢ per cake.

Kugler's Cocoa & Chocolate Works—
18th St. & Irving Place, New York City.

Boody, McLellan & Co. Bankers

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH
OR ON MARGIN

Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES

Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven
Hartford, Bridgeport and Brooklyn

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

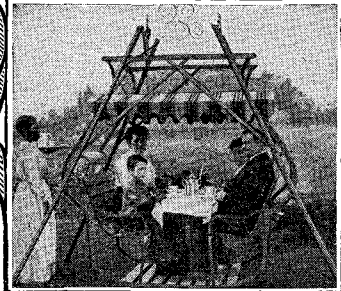


TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 Copies from pen-written and 50 Copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial.

Price \$7.50 less trade discount of 33 1/3% or \$5 net

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.



The Swing For Comfort

The Eagle Steel Lawn Swing is noted for comfort and safety. The only swing that can be used by children with absolute freedom from danger. No matter how high or fast you swing, the seats remain upright. No tilting backward or forward.

Eagle Steel Lawn Swing

is built of carbon steel and will last a lifetime. Can be set up in ten minutes. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by dealers, or write for special offer. Illustrative catalogue free.

A. BUCH'S SONS CO., Poplar St.
Elizabethtown, Pa.



\$7.98 DRESSES ANY MAN

With an All-Wool Cheviot Made-to-Measure Suit. EXTRA PAIR FREE OF TROUSERS

To introduce our famous made-to-measure custom tailoring we make this unequalled offer of a **Suit made to your measure**, in the latest English Sack Style, well made and durably trimmed for only **\$7.98**. Equal to your local tailor's \$15 suit, and give you an extra pair of trousers of the same cloth as the suit, or a fancy pattern if desired, absolutely free. Send us your name and address and we will send you **Free Samples** of cloth, measurement blank and tape-line. **Send no money** but write to-day to

GENTS' OUTFITTING CO., Dept 19,
242 Market St., Chicago.
Ref: First National Bank, Chicago.
Capital, \$13,000,000.
Traveling Salesmen Wanted.

MEMORY

MEANS MONEY

The Secret of Certainty in Recollection,
PLAINLY STATED; SIMPLY TAUGHT.

Send a postal card for Pelman's great Book:
"Memory, and What Can Be Done To Improve It."
It Costs you Nothing; It Explains Everything.

WE GUARANTEE

To Double the Powers of Your Natural Memory in a Month. Our Prospectus Contains Hundreds of Convincing Testimonials and Press Reviews in Praise of the Pelman System. Write for it to-day.

PELMAN SCHOOL OF MEMORY.
963 Whitehall Building, New York City.



BICYCLES ON TRIAL
for 10 days. We ship on approval to anyone without a cent deposit. Finest guaranteed 1905 Models \$10 to \$24 with Coaster-Brakes & Puncture-Proof Tires, 1903 & 1904 Models \$7 to \$12

500 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes & Models good as new
RIDER AGENTS WANTED
in each town at good pay. Write at once for Special Offer on sample bicycle.

TIRES, SUNDRIES, AUTOMOBILES,
MEAD CYCLE CO., G 134, CHICAGO

**ESSAYS
SPEECHES
LECTURES
etc., etc.**

written on any subject at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. All transactions confidential. Davis Page, 1773 Broadway, N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Lane, New York City; E. C. Brinker, Riegelsville, Pa.; J. P. H., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; J. J. Donaldson and H. C. Johnson, Greenville, Pa.

'39, '41, '42: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; M. Wisner, Norris, Mont.; P. A. Hatchard, New York City; W. K. Greely, Boston; J. K. Curzon, Auburn, Neb.; — Russell, Germantown, Pa.; K. D. Robinson, New York City.

'39, '41, '42, '43: R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans. '40, '41, '42: Dr. P. Joor, Maxwell, Ia.; C. E. W. Woodward, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

'40, '42: E. S. Colvin, Kenosha, Wis. '41: L. A. Maynard, Kingston, Mich.; S. W. Hathaway, Boston; J. G. Overholser, Balfour, N. Dak.; J. G. Ayers, Port Jervis N. Y.; J. S. S., Orono, Me.; W. S. Clarke, Northfield, Vt.; H. S. Hartzog, Fayetteville, Ark.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.

'41, '42: A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; S. von Rague, St. Louis; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; Z. G., Detroit; J. W. Thorne, Spearsville, Pa. '42: G. Rosenthal, Commerce, Tex.; R. M. Brockman, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. R. Bevan, Rutherford, N. J.; F. R. Blasland, New Orleans.

'42, '43: J. McMurray, Luna Landing, Ark. Comments (1,038): "A characteristically beautiful foreigner"—M. M.; "A subtle threat, leading to beautiful after-play"—G. D.; "Intricate"—R. H. R.; "Deserving the highest praise"—B. W. L. M.; "Intricate, accurate, and interesting"—J. H. S.; "Very good, indeed"—A. F. T.; "A pippin"—C.

1,040: "Very sly"—J. H. S.; "A geni"—J. G. L.; "Takes time to find the key; but worth the trouble"—L. G.; "Quite subtle"—L. R. W.

1,042: "A fine rendering of this theme"—M. M.; "Very ingenious"—B. W. L. M.; "A model of its kind"—J. H. S.; "Superfine"—J. G. L.; "Magnificent"—"23."

1,043: "A sticker at first sight"—M. M.; "One of the finest of the perfect 'block-class' I've seen"—G. D.; "Fine example"—J. H. S.; "Very hard key-move; first-class"—L. H. B.; "Very beautiful and difficult"—R. G. E.

In addition to those reported, H. Weidemann, Mexico City, '31, '32; the Rev. J. B., '33, '34, '35; the Rev. S. M. M., W. G. H., E. A. K., '34; W. T. St. A., '34, '36, '37; C. E. W. W., '36.

Twenty-nine States, Canada and Mexico represented by this week's solvers.

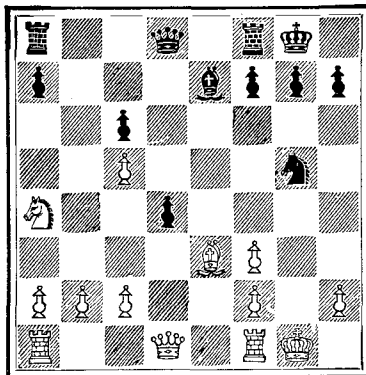
The Marshall-Janowski Match.

In the Seventh Game, Janowski resigned after Marshall's 31st move.

THE EIGHTH GAME.

JANOWSKI.	MARSHALL.	JANOWSKI.	MARSHALL.
<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
1 P-K 4	P-Q B 4	8 B-Q Kt 5	Castles
2 Q-Kt-B 3	P-K 3	9 Castles	B-Kt 5
3 Kt-B 3	P-Q 4	10 B x Kt	P x B
4 P x P	P x P	11 B-Q 4	Kt-K 5
5 P-Q 4	Q-Kt-B 3	12 Q-Kt-R 4	Kt-Kt 4
6 P x P	K-Kt-B 3	13 B-K 3	B x Kt 5
7 B-K 3	B-K 2	14 P x B	P-Q 5

Position after Black's 14th move.



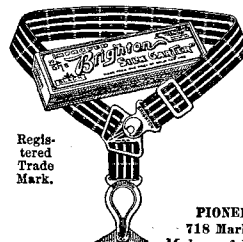
15 B x Kt	B x B	23 Q-B 3	R-B 3
16 P-K B 4	B x B P	24 K-Kt 2	B x R P
17 Q-Kt 4	Q-B 3	25 Q-R 3	P-K R 3
18 K-R-K sq	Q-R-K sq	26 P-Q B 3	Q-K 7
19 Q-Kt 2	R-K 2	27 R-K B sq	B-K 4
20 Q-R-Q sq	K-R-K sq	28 K-Kt sq	P-Q 6
21 R x R	R x R	29 P-K B 4	P-Q 7
22 K-B sq	Q-K 4	30 Q-B 8 ch	K-R 2 wins.

Mr. L. Hoffer, in *The Field*, London, says of this game: "Splendidly played by Marshall. On the other hand, we know not a single one of Janowski's games in which he has shown such lack of judgment."

BRIGHTON

FLAT CLASP CARTERS

have a continuous contract to hold up the socks on millions of energetic American legs. *Flat as your hand*, adjustable, neither bind nor slip, made of one piece pure silk webbing (not



Registered
Trade
Mark.

mercerized cotton). All colors and patterns, nicked trimmings—cannot trust, 25c pair—all dealers or by mail. Try them.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO.,
718 Market St., Philadelphia.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.



Bon't
pour the
Pearline
on the clothes
dissolve it in the
water before
putting them in.

Pearline
is harmless
but there is a
right and a
wrong way for
everything—
Read the
Directions on every
package and get
the best results.

Use
Without Rubbing.
other Soap, or
help of any sort.

Upholstered Furniture for the Office, and for the Home

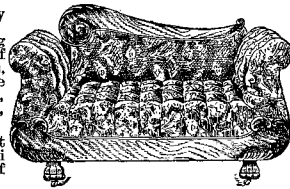
Direct from our Factory

Our new Catalog shows a full line of Couches, Davenport, Rockers, Wardrobe Lounges, Hall Seats, Shirt Waist Boxes, etc., etc.

We prepay freight east of Mississippi River and north of Tennessee.



Handy Box Seat, \$5.70. 3 ft. long, 17 in. wide, covered in Denim and trimmed with brass beading.



\$16.69 for this Combination Couch and Davenport, full-length couch when arms are let down.

Our new Catalog is complete. Write for it today.

Grand Rapids Couch Co.

466 W. Leonard St.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

The man who can write advertisements has a decided advantage over others—he receives a high salary. We will teach you thoroughly and practically by correspondence, enabling you to earn from \$25 to \$100 per week. Send for our handsome prospectus and a list of hundreds of successful graduates now receiving salaries up to \$100 per week, mailed free.

PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY

Address (Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
either office (Suite 31, 150 Nassau St., New York.

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT

"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson. 90c.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

I am proud
of my lamp-
chimneys. I
put my name
on them.

MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the
getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my
Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

SKIN DISEASES CURED

By  Light
The Finsen Treatment

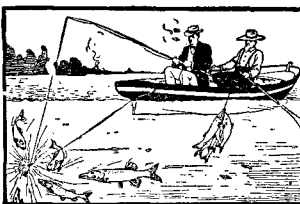
PROF. NIELS R. FINSEN

If you are a sufferer from any form of skin
disease, or you know of others who are afflicted
we want you to have a free copy of our latest
book, just published.

It fully describes this painless, harmless mode
of light treatment that requires no operation.
It tells of its universal success in diseases
hitherto regarded as incurable, such as Lupus (skin
consumption), skin cancer, varicose ulcers, eczema
and many other forms of skin diseases.

We have permanently relieved many serious
cases at our institute by our **Genuine
High Power Finsen Lamps** imported
direct from Copenhagen, which are operated by
physicians who have been to Copenhagen and are
especially trained for this work.

The Finsen Light Institute of America
Suite C, 78 State Street, Chicago



**Catch
Fish by
Electricity**
\$1.00
complete
OUTFIT

The Electricure
Any kind of fish may be caught by this new method at will.
No State in the Union has passed any law against this practice;
it's sure every time and great sport, without danger to operator
(it fools the big fish). The original sample cost us \$4,000.
Only a limited number of these outfits can be made this year,
so order early. Outfit all complete only \$1.00 with full instruc-
tions. Can be carried in the fisherman's ordinary tackle box. By
express prepaid, 20 cents extra. Dealers and agents make big
money selling these. Send for catalogue of fishing tackle, etc.
The VIM CO., Dept. 18, 68 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS

Our Hand Book on Patents, Trade-Marks, etc.,
sent free. Patents procured through Munn &
Co., receive free notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
MUNN & CO., 357 Broadway, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: 361 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE NINTH GAME.

MARSHALL. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.	MARSHALL. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	35 P x B P	R (K 3)-K 2
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	36 R-Kt 7	Q-Q 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	37 P x Kt P	B-B 3
4 B-Kt 5	Q Kt-Q 2	38 P-Kt 7 ch	K x P
5 Kt-B 3	B-K 2	39 R x R ch	R x R
6 P-K 3	Castles	40 P x P	K-R sq
7 B-Q 3	P-B 3	41 K-R 2	P x P
8 P x P	K P x P	42 Q-Q 2	Q-Q 4
9 Q-B 2	R-K sq	43 B-R 2	Q-K 5
10 Castles	Kt-B sq	44 B-Kt sq	Q x B
11 Kt-K 5	Kt-Kt 5	45 Q x P	Q-K Kt 3
12 B-K B 4	Kt x Kt	46 R-Kt sq	Q-B 2
13 B x Kt	B-Q 3	47 Kt-B 2	K-R 2
14 P-B 4	P-B 3	48 Q-B 5	Q-K 3
15 B x B	Q x B	49 Q-K Kt 5	B-K sq
16 R-B 3	B-Q 2	50 R-Kt 2	Q-B 2
17 Q R-K B	R-K 2	51 Q-B 5 ch	K-R sq
18 P-K R 3	Q R-K sq	52 Kt-Q 3	Kt-K 5
19 K-B 2	P-Q Kt 3	53 Q x Q	R x Q
20 P-R 3	K-R sq	54 R-K 2	Kt-B 3
21 P-Q Kt 4	P-Kt 3	55 Kt-K 5	R-Q R 2
22 R-B sq	P-K B 4	56 R-K 2	K-Kt 2
23 Kt-Q sq	P-K R 4	57 R-K Kt 3	K-B sq
24 K-Kt sq	Kt-R 2	58 R-Q B 3	R-R 5
25 R-B sq	R-K Kt 2	59 P-B 5	R-R 4
26 Q-K 2	Kt-B 3	60 R-K 3	Kt-K 2
27 B-Kt sq	P-R 4	61 R-K B 3	Kt-K 2
28 Q-Q 2	P x P	62 Kt-B 4	R-B 4
29 Q x P	Q-B 2	63 Kt-Q 6	B-B 3
30 Q-Kt 2	R (K 2)-K 2	64 R-B 2	R-Q 4
31 R-Q B 3	R-K 3	65 Kt-B 4	R-R 5
32 R-Kt 3	P-B 4	66 R-B 4	R-Q 8
33 P x P	P x P		Resigns.
34 P-Kt 4	P-Q 5		

THE TENTH GAME.

JANOWSKI. White.	MARSHALL. Black.	JANOWSKI. White.	MARSHALL. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	46 B-R 2	R-Q 7 ch
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	47 K-Kt 3	R-Q 2
3 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3	48 K-R 3	K-K 3
4 B-Kt 5	B-B 4	49 P-Q Kt 4	B-B 4 ch
5 Kt x P	Kt-Q 5	50 K-Kt 3	P-K Kt 4
6 B-B 4	Q-K 2	51 B-Kt sq	R-Q 7
7 Kt-B 3	P-Q 4	52 R x P	P x P ch
8 Kt x P	Kt x Q Kt	53 K-B 4	R x P
9 B x Kt	P-Q B 3	54 R-Kt 6 ch	K-B 2
10 Kt x Kt	P x B	55 K x B	R-Kt 4 ch
11 Kt-Kt 3	P x P	56 K-B 4	R x B
12 Kt x B	Q x Kt	57 P-B 6	R-Q B 8
13 P-Q 4	P x P e.p.	58 R x P	K-Kt 3
14 Q x P	Castles	59 P-Kt 5	R-B 5 ch
15 B-K 3	Q-R 4 ch	60 K-K 3	R-B 7
16 Q-Q 2	Q-Q Kt 4	61 R-R 8	P-R 6
17 P-Q Kt 3	B-B 4	62 R-Kt 8 ch	K-B 4
18 P-Q B 4	Q-B 3	63 R-Kt 3	P-R 7
19 Castles	Q R-Q sq	64 R-R 3	K-K 4
20 Q-R 5	B-Q 6	65 R x P ch	K-Q 3
21 K-R-Q sq	P-Q R 3	66 R-R 6	K-B 4
22 Q-Kt 6	Q-K 5	67 P-R 4	K-Kt 3
23 P-B 3	Q-K 4	68 R-R 7	R-R 7
24 R-K sq	Q-Kt sq	69 P-B 7	R-Q B 7
25 Q-R-Q sq	B-B 7	70 R x P	R x P
26 R x R	R x K	71 R-R 6	R-B 6 ch
27 B-B 4	Q-B sq	72 K-B 2	K-R 4
28 R-K 7	P-Q 2	73 R x P	K x P
29 R-K 5	P-R 3	74 P-Kt 6	K-R 4
30 Q-K 3	K-R 2	75 P-Kt 7	R-Kt 6
31 P-K R 3	Q-B 3	76 P-B 7	R-Kt 3
32 R-K 8	B-B 4	77 P-B 4	K-Kt 4
33 Q-K 5	B-Q 8 ch	78 R-B 7	K-R 3
34 Q-Kt 8	R-Q 8 ch	79 P-B 5	K-R 2
35 K-R 2	Q-Q Kt 3	80 K-B 3	R-Kt 8
36 Q-B 8	P-K R 4	81 K-B 4	R-B 8 ch
37 P-B 5	Q-K B 3	82 K-Kt 5	R-Kt 8 ch
38 B-K 5	Q-B 4	83 K-R 6	R-K B 8
39 Q x Q ch	B x Q	84 K-Kt 6	R-Kt 8 ch
40 R-Q Kt 8	R-Q 2	85 K-B 7	R-K R 8
41 K-Kt 3	B-Kt 8	86 R-K 7	R-R 7
42 P-R 3	B-B 7	87 P-B 6	R-K Kt 7
43 P-K R 4	P-B 3	88 K-B 8	R-Kt 8
44 B-B 4	K-Kt 3	89 P-B 7	Resigns.
45 K-B 2	K-B 4		

A Mooted Question.—A teacher was trying to
explain the meaning of the word "recuperate" to one
of the pupils.

"Now, Willie," said she, "if your father worked
hard all day he would be tired and worn out, wouldn't
he?"

"Yes'm."

"Then when night comes and his work is over for
the day, what does he do?"

"That's what ma wants to know."—*Moberly
(Mich.) Democrat.*

2 Styles—"Prophylactic" (Rigid Handle) and "P.S." (Prophylactic Special New Flexible Handle)

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles
in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook to hold it.

This means much to cleanly per-
sons—the only ones who
like our brush.



booklet, "Tooth Truths," FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.
Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. Adults' 35c.
By mail or at dealers. Send for our free

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

TARTARLITHINE

A prominent physician writes as follows: The
characteristic action of Tartarilithine is the
rapidity and promptness with which patients
improve under its use. An improvement is
noticeable within 24 hours. I prescribed
Tartarilithine and in one week there was
absolute disappearance of all of the uric-acid
manifestations.

Rheumatism

Tartarilithine rarely fails because it supplies
the blood with the necessary substances to dis-
solve and remove the poison of rheumatism—
uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and
will send a sample package with our booklet on
the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Prescribed and endorsed by the
leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free sample and our booklet on the
cure of Rheumatism sent on request

McKesson & Robbins 79 Fulton St.
New York
Sole agents for the Tartarilithine Co.

FLATFOOT

Rheumatic Pains, Weak Ankles, Tired Feet
instantly relieved and permanently cured by the



PLANTAR INSTEP SUPPORT

Worn inside the shoe like an ordinary innersole. Rec-
ommended by physicians. Guaranteed if instructions
are followed. For sale at shoe stores, druggists, and
surgical instrument dealers, or sent by mail postpaid
for \$2.00 per pair. Write to-day for free circular
and particulars.

GEO. G. LONDON MFG. CO
464 Union Street, Lynn, Mass



HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart
Hartshorn on label.

Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.

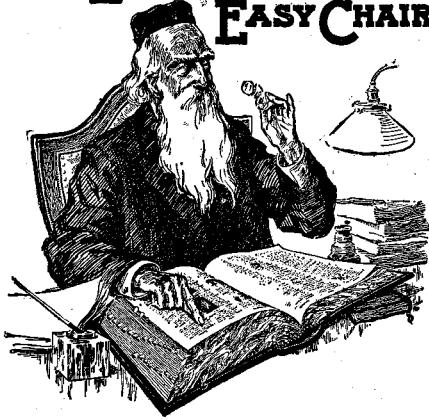
CHURCH GLASS AND DECORATING

American Mosaic Glass Windows; Ecclesias-
tical Furnishings; English Stained Glass
Windows; Church Decorations

STUDIOS AND WORKSHOPS 28 WEST 30 ST.
NEW YORK.

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon,
Colorado. We secure reduced
rates on Household Goods to the above States for intend-
ing settlers. Write for rates. Map of California free.
TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., P-355 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"H. S. H.," Cleveland, O.—The use of the verb in the singular in both the sentences you cite is correct.

"A. M. C.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Which of the two following clauses is correct: 'As one of those who was in the army'; 'As one of those who were in the army'?"

"As one of those who *were* in the army" is correct. "Who" here (antecedent "those") is plural and requires the verb to agree with its nominative.

"R. R. G.," Antigonish, N. S.—"In Tennyson's 'In the Children's Hospital' I find the following sentence: 'Drenched with the hellish oorali—that ever such a thing should be.' Will you be kind enough to explain the meaning and give the correct pronunciation of the word 'oorali'?"

The spelling "oorali" is a variant form of "curare," pronounced coo-rah'ree. It is a blackish, brittle, resinous extract of *Strychnos toxifera*, used as an arrow-poison. It is a virulent poison only when administered through the skin. It paralyzes the motor nerves and kills by suffocation.

"C. P. F.," Ellenton, Fla.—"Can you tell me anything about the 'Kilkenny Cats,' a phrase that I have come across often in my reading?"

The story of the "Kilkenny Cats" has been variously told. One story runs that on a certain occasion two cats fought in a sawpit so fiercely that each swallowed the other, leaving only the tails to tell the story of the encounter. Another story is that during the Rebellion in Ireland the town of Kilkenny was garrisoned by Hessian troops, who amused themselves by tying two cats together by their tails and throwing them across a clothes-line to fight. This story came to the ears of the officers, who determined to put an end to the practise. On one occasion, while the men were watching a cat-fight, the officer on duty approached the barracks; but he had been seen by one of the onlookers, who promptly seized a sword and cut the tails from the cats, which made their escape. When the officer inquired where the tails came from he was told that two cats had been fighting and had devoured all but the tails of each other.

"N. R. N.," O'Fallon, Md.—"Please let me know the meaning of the phrase 'Mardi Gras.'"

"Mardi Gras" is Shrove Tuesday, the last day of Carnival, celebrated in some places as a holiday and with great merrymaking and revelry. Literally, it means "Fat Tuesday" or "Greedy Tuesday," and is the day before Ash Wednesday, which marks the beginning of Lent. "Mardi Gras" is the last day on which feasting is permitted before the solemn observance of and period of fasting prescribed for Lent.

"A. B. D.," Washington, D. C.—"Kindly explain the rule for the comparison of adjectives. How would you compare 'proper'?"

Monosyllabic adjectives are regularly compared by adding *-er* to the positive to form the comparative, and *-est* to the positive to form the superlative. Dissyllabic adjectives are generally compared by prefixing to the positive *more* and *most* or *less* and *least*. Some dissyllabic adjectives (such as those ending with *y* or mute *e*) are compared the same as monosyllabic adjectives (e.g., *pretty*, *prettier*, *prettiest*). "Proper" in the comparative degree becomes "more proper" and in the superlative degree "most proper," according to the rule given above.

AND NO DISCHARGE

Bang the hammer of a loaded Iver Johnson against the table; throw the revolver around as carelessly as you would a handkerchief; handle it as roughly as you may, and there can be positively no discharge—don't do this with *any other make of revolver* if you value your life.

IVER JOHNSON REVOLVERS

are the *only* revolvers absolutely safe from accidental discharge—as *safe in the home as the kitchen stove*. The reason lies in the fact that the hammer *never* touches the firing pin, and the firing pin never comes in contact with the cartridge except when the trigger is pulled *all the way back*.

Our Booklet, "SHOTS," mailed free with our descriptive catalogue, *proves* these claims and describes Iver Johnsons with complete illustrations. May we send it to you?

IVER JOHNSON SAFETY AUTOMATIC
Price: Hammer, \$5.00; Hammerless, \$6.00

Iver Johnsons are sold by dealers the world over, or direct from us if your dealer won't supply you.
IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS AND CYCLE WORKS., FITCHBURG, MASS.

You can't
fire it
unless you
pull the
Trigger



WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

"The only Real Shaving Soap"

Williams' Shaving Sticks, Shaving Tablets, Toilet Waters, Talcum Powder, Jersey Cream Toilet Soap, etc., sold everywhere.

Write for booklet "How to Shave"

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
Glastonbury, Conn.

1877 For 27 years 1905

CANCER

Without the Use of the Knife.

The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium is the only institution in the world where cancer and tumors (that are accessible) are successfully treated. Describe your case and we will give an opinion and complete information. Drs. W. E. Brown & Son, North Adams, Mass.

The World's Greatest Missionary Magazine

With live up-to-date articles and information on every feature of missions.

The Missionary Review of the World

Interdenominational and International
The only complete review of Missionary operations and problems.—*The Rock*, London.

Issued monthly and illustrated. \$2.50 per year
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

OUR FRIENDS THE MICROBES

The wide attention which Dr. Rosenbach's new book, "Physician vs. Bacteriologist,"* is receiving in medical circles and among general readers lends new interest to the microbe which so many have said is at the bottom of all the devilry on earth. The poet of the *New York Press* bursts forth with this cheerful carol:

Sing a song of microbes,
Dainty little things,
Ears and eyes and horns and tails,
Claws and fangs and stings.
Microbes in the carpet,
Microbes in the wall,
Microbes in the vestibule,
Microbes in the hall.
Microbes on my money,
Microbes in my hair,
Microbes on my meat and bread,
Microbes everywhere.
Microbes in the butter,
Microbes in the cheese,
Microbes on the knives and forks,
Microbes in the breeze.
Microbes in the whisky,
Microbes in the beer,
Microbes in the milk and tea,
Microbes by the year.
Microbes in the kitchen,
Microbes in the bed,
Microbes on the brush and comb,
Microbes in my head.
Microbes in the faucet,
Microbes in the drains,
Microbes in my shoes and boots,
Microbes in my brains.
Friends are little microbes,
Enemies are big,
Life among the microbes is—
Nothing "infra dig."
Fussy little microbes,
Billions at a birth,
Make our flesh and blood and bones,
Keep us on the earth.

*PHYSICIAN VS. BACTERIOLOGIST. By Dr. Rosenbach. 12mo, cloth, 455 pp. \$1.50 net, by mail \$1.64. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

THE Keeley Cure

Birmingham, Ala. Hot Springs, Ark. Los Angeles, Cal. 1022 So. Flower St. San Francisco, Cal. 1170 Market St. West Haven, Conn. Atlanta, Ga. Washington, D. C. 211 N. Capitol St. Dwight, Ill. Marion, Ind. Des Moines, Ia. Crab Orchard, Ky. Portland, Me. Lexington, Mass. St. Louis, Mo. 2803 Locust St. Alhambra Hot Springs, Mont. North Conway, N. H. Buffalo, N. Y.

for Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 25 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

White Plains, N. Y. Columbus, O. 1037 N. Dennison Ave. Portland, Ore. Philadelphia, Pa. 812 N. Broad St. Harrisburg, Pa. Pittsburg, Pa. 4246 Fifth Ave. Providence, R. I. Richmond, Va. Seattle, Wash. Waukesha, Wis. Toronto, Ont.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Everybody

afflicted with Neurasthenia, Nervous Exhaustion, Brain Fag, Premature Breakdown, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, or any form of nervous ailment should read our Goat Lymph Magazine. It tells how you may be cured. Mailed on request.

Goat Lymph Sanitarium Association,
GILBERT WHITE, M.D., Medical Director.

15 East 32d Street 26 Auditorium Bldg.
New York Chicago
Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio

Official Map, History and Workings of the Panama Canal

Map in three colors. 23x16 inches.

This map, which was prepared by one of the official engineers, shows in complete detail the topography of the Isthmus of Panama, mountains, rivers and water courses on the scale of 11,000 feet to the inch, the location of the Canal and present and future line of the Panama Railroad, the diversion of the Chagres River, location of the controlling dam and the famous Culbra Cut. Also

Profile of the Canal

showing in different colors the work done by the De Lessep Company, the French Company which succeeded De Lessep's, and the work which remains to be done by the United States Government.

Enclose ten cents to cover postage and mailing, and address,

WARREN J. LYNCH, General Passenger Agent,
Big Four Route,
(Map Dept.) CINCINNATI, O.



For Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, nothing gives more prompt relief.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & \$1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

Cash for Back Numbers of The Literary Digest

For prompt return of any of the following back numbers or Indexes in good condition, we will pay ten cents per copy or credit the amount on subscription as preferred: Whole numbers, 28, 29, 30, 32, 192, 621, 658, 663, 717, 720, 726, 736, 756; Indexes, 16, 18, and 20. FUNK & WAGNALLS Co., Publishers, 44-60 East 23d St., N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Authority on Bright's Disease Cystitis and Diabetes

This Book will be sent to you free of cost—if afflicted or in doubt. We are Specialists in these three diseases. We cannot heal all ills, but do a few things well. We *do successfully treat* Bright's Disease and Diabetes—acute or chronic. Proof! Our patients secure Life Insurance after previous rejection. Lesser Kidney Troubles are naturally the more quickly cured. Uremic Poisoning is very prevalent and *very* dangerous. An analysis (free) necessary to detect these stealthy diseases. We compound *no* patent medicines. Ours are herbal, non-poisonous, and *non-alcoholic* preparations. Investigation compels belief. Established 1890.

Dept. 15
The Tompkins-Corbin Co. 27 West 24th Street
New York City

"He had small skill o' horse flesh
who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take
ordinary soaps
for house cleaning.
THE PROPER THING
is **SAPOLIO**
= Try a cake of it, and be convinced. =

WHY

Was THE STANDARD DICTIONARY awarded Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition?

Was it awarded a Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition—the highest award to a dictionary?

Was it awarded two medals at the Pan-American Exposition?

Why has King Edward VII. procured it for his private library?

Why did the late Queen Victoria order it for the Royal Library?

Why have President Roosevelt, Emperor William, the Emperor of Japan, and nearly all the great rulers of the world procured it?

BECAUSE

It excels in exactness of quotations.

It is a court of last resort on disputed spellings and pronunciations.

It has more synonyms than any other.

It is the only dictionary that gives antonyms.

It excels in number and beauty of illustrations.

It is years later than any other.

It has the largest vocabulary—nearly 100,000 terms more than any other.

More specialists were engaged upon it—257 leaders in all branches.

It is the most convenient dictionary.

It is the best guide to THE CORRECT USE OF WORDS IN ENGLISH SPEECH.

Send for Prospectus and Terms

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

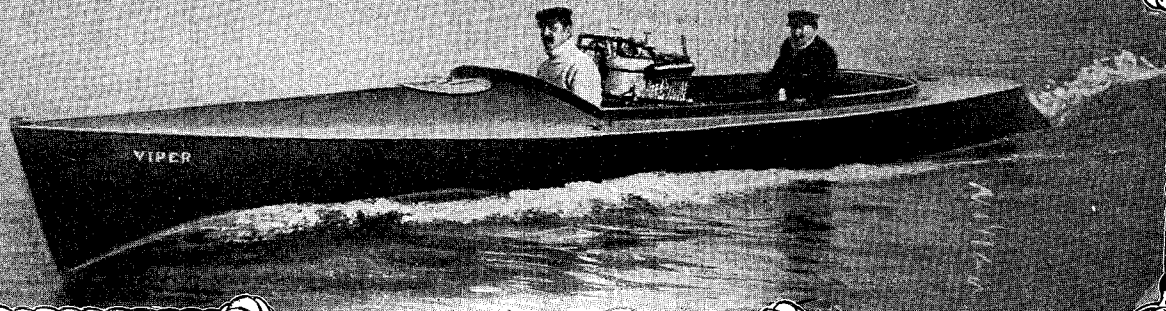
Irish Mythology and Folk-lore

IN THE CELTIC PAST

By ANNA MACMANUS

They recount the wonderful and chivalrous doings of ancient kings and warriors of Ireland, overflowing with magic, prowess, and adventure. Magic swords, the miraculous "quicken-tree," grown from a fairy-seed; the whistler whose flute-like notes charmed his enemies into fateful sleep, and many other wonderful things are to be found here. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York

The Literary Digest



RACINE BOAT MFG. CO. Muskegon, Mich.

Builds Boats for Everybody

and they are the *best* money can buy. They have been before the public 22 years and embody all the good points that go to make a satisfactory outfit. The illustrations herewith show a few of our creations, our catalogs show many others and tell the illustrated truth in detail about the best boats built. Send today for catalog, and address of nearest agency.

Catalog No. 1 gives the illustrated truth in detail about Motor Boats, Auto Boats, Cabin Launches, Motors, etc., etc. **Cost to Mail 5c.**

Catalog No. 2 beautifully describes and prices Row Boats, Hunting Boats, Sail Boats, Canoes, Dinghies, Barges, etc. **Cost to Mail 4c.**

Catalog No. 3 will illustrate and describe Steam and Sail Yachts in Steel and Wood, Shallow Draft Steamers, Marine Engines & Boilers. **Cost to Mail 5c.**

Address

Racine Boat Mfg. Company
Box 514, Muskegon, Mich.

Distributing Agencies in

New York	Boston	Philadelphia
Providence	Baltimore	Washington
Savannah	Jacksonville	Mobile
New Orleans	Memphis	Nashville
Sault Ste Marie	Green Bay	Minneapolis
St. Paul	Spokane	Seattle
Portland	Los Angeles	Buffalo
Syracuse	Detroit	Indianapolis
St. Louis		

